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Prostate Cancer

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Los Angeles, California 90095-1406

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FOREWORD

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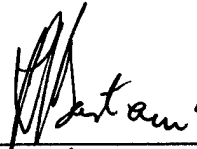

PI - Signature 9-23/99
Date

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(5) Introduction

The purpose of this study is to obtain information on what high risk (a family history of prostate cancer) men know and feel about prostate cancer. The research questions to be addressed include: What do high-risk men know about prostate cancer? What is the level of psychological distress associated with knowledge of risk status? What is the personal cost-benefit ratio for these men when balancing their increased risk for the disease against the morbidity associated with treatment? What are the rates of usage of DRE and PSA in this population? What are the prevalent attitudes and beliefs in this group regarding prostate cancer screening and participation in clinical trials? Are there differences in knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and psychological distress between different ethnic groups? What demographic, health care system, knowledge, and attitude factors are related to participation in screening and willingness to participate in clinical trials? We will use a population-based cancer registry, the Cancer Surveillance Program (CSP) of Los Angeles, to obtain a sample of prostate cancer cases diagnosed in Los Angeles County over a two year period. We have been funded to conduct surveys with 250 African American and 250 White relatives. However, because we are lacking information on other ethnic groups as well, we will attempt to recruit and to conduct additional surveys with 250 Hispanic and 250 Asian first degree relatives. We will contact cases to request relative information. We will then contact relatives and ask them to participate in a brief survey, by telephone, on prostate cancer.

(6) Body: Progress Report on first year of funding

The funding for this study was received at the end of October 1998, which reduced the first year of the study to 10 months. We have almost completed Task 1, and have started activities related to Tasks 2, 3 and 5. The following section describes some of the major accomplishments associated with each task.

Task 1

Focus Groups

In the past year, we completed a total of 13 focus groups for purposes of development and testing of the questionnaire.

The focus groups were broken down as follows:

Ethnic Group	# of Groups Conducted	# of Participants
African Americans	5	52
Hispanics	3	29
Asian (Filipino)	2	20
Caucasian	3	39

African American men were recruited through two popular local Methodist churches and one senior center. Hispanic men were recruited through a downtown Los Angeles homeless health care center. Filipino men were recruited through a local Filipino organization. Caucasian men were recruited through an adult center.

All groups were conducted by Carolyn Rowley, an African American member of our staff. She was assisted by Mr. Yochanan Israel, an African American male health educator from a local community health organization. At the conclusion of the focus group discussions, Mr. Israel provided participants with a short educational workshop on prostate health and cancer. Dr. Nilsa Gallardo, a Hispanic researcher on our team, assisted in conducting the Hispanic groups and facilitated translation in the groups. Ms. Jing Vida, a Filipino project manager in our Division, assisted in the Filipino groups.

The focus groups were aimed at understanding how much high-risk men know about prostate cancer. The areas of discussion included:

- knowledge about prostate cancer (causes, risk factors, tests, implications of having prostate cancer);
- barriers to testing (concrete, emotional, lack of knowledge)
- recommendations by others to get tested (physician, family members, friends)
- intentions to get tested
- impact of having a relative with prostate cancer on likelihood of getting tested
- likelihood of completing a brief survey via telephone (why? why not?, approaches that might make participation more likely)
- knowledge concerning clinical trials

We also administered several questionnaire items to the groups and asked for their feedback on degree of clarity of questions, level of understanding of questions, openness to

answering such questions. We described the proposed format of the study (i.e. telephone survey study, recruitment through family members, length of survey) and asked participants their opinions and suggestions on how to ensure successful recruitment of subjects.

Some of the major findings of the focus groups were as follow:

- Overall, men of all ethnic groups expressed a general reluctance to visit a doctor unless they were experiencing major symptoms.
- Older men tended to have physicians more often than younger men, and therefore made more regular visits.
- Most men had only a very general understanding of what the prostate is, where it is located, and its function.
- Most men were familiar with the digital rectal exam (DRE), but unfamiliar with the PSA.
- Among men who had physicians and made regular visits to them, the majority were unsure whether they were receiving the PSA test.
- Among African American and Hispanic men there was a general mistrust of physicians.
- African American men were skeptical about the reasons physicians might be testing them. Among African American men the Tuskegee experiment was cited as a reason for mistrust of doctors.
- Hispanic men felt that it was a weakness to be sick, and this was somehow associated with likelihood of getting screened.
- Most men spoke about the embarrassing nature of the DRE.
- A large number of men listed cost as a barrier to seeing a physician.

Survey Questionnaire

We used focus group findings to guide us in modifying and finalizing our survey. For example, several questions were revised to facilitate understanding (i.e. psychological distress questions Q24-28, sigmoidoscopy Q42). Other questions were omitted in an effort to limit the length of the survey. Items were also added in the areas of beliefs, risk factors, and costs v. benefits. The following domains, based on the Adherence Model, were included in the survey:

- Medical History
- Family History of Prostate Cancer
- Psychological Distress
- Past Adherence
- Communication with Doctor
- Demographics
- Knowledge of Risk Factors
- Perceived Susceptibility
- Beliefs in Benefits vs. Costs
- Subjective Norms
- Fatalism

- Social Supports
- Insurance
- Knowledge of Screening Guidelines
- Past Adherence in, Intentions & Knowledge of Clinical Trials

Two scenarios on PSA testing were also included. These scenarios were essentially identical but for the order in which the information was presented. In the first scenario we present the controversy over the accuracy of the test and elevated PSA levels. This information is followed by the fact that the PSA is the only test currently available and, therefore, many doctors recommend it for men over age 40. The second scenario reverses these two pieces of information. Each scenario will be randomly administered to 33% of the sample. The final 34% of the sample will not receive a scenario. We are planning to test the effect of the scenario on subsequent questions regarding intention to inquire about screening and intention to get a PSA within the next 12 months.

Pilot Testing of Survey

Using the lists of prostate cancer cases provided to us by the Los Angeles County Surveillance Program, we randomly selected 20 cases from each of the four major ethnic groups (African American, Hispanic, Asian, and White) to contact for relatives' names. However, we were only able to reach approximately 45 men. Of those, 11 agreed to provide us with relatives names. The remainder of those men contacted either did not speak English or Spanish, did not have living first degree male relatives, did not have relatives living in the United States, or refused to participate. The remaining 35 or so men could not be reached (contact letters returned undeliverable, telephones disconnected, wrong numbers). We believe that a big contributor to the low rate of participation is the fact that we only contacted men who had no physician listed in the Registry database. This was done, in order to save time, because for this subgroup no physician letters are required. However, this could have adversely affected the response rate.

We conducted a total of 9 surveys with relatives of cases. Overall, if we were able to reach them, relatives were generally willing to participate in and complete our survey. Despite feedback from our focus groups that we should keep the length of the survey down to a maximum of 10 minutes, all men who participated in the pilot study completed the survey, which on the average took 25 minutes, without complaint.

At this time, the survey questionnaire has been finalized and translated into Spanish. It is currently being programmed into our Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) database in both languages. We are planning to trouble-shoot and pilot test the CATI questionnaire within the next four weeks, before starting large scale interviewing.

Task 2:

Recruitment

To date, we have received a total of 6328 prostate cancer cases (after deleting duplicates) who are still alive. Four thousand four hundred and fifty-two cases were diagnosed in 1997 and 1875 cases in 1998. Originally we had proposed to contact cases diagnosed in 1998 and 1999. However, because of the low number of Asian cases diagnosed per year, we have expanded our recruitment criteria to include 1997. This turns out to be beneficial for the study overall, because reporting of the 1997 cases is much more complete than that of the 1998 cases. We are receiving new cases from the Los Angeles Cancer Surveillance Program every two months. We have already sent letters (and if needed a second request letter) to the physicians of 1900 patients to inform them of the study. Physicians of 81 patients have recommended we not contact the cases for various reasons, and 25 cases were identified as deceased. We have updated our databases accordingly.

We plan to contact cases by month and year of diagnosis, e.g. Batch 1 will be cases diagnosed in January and February of 1997 (99 African Americans, 91 Hispanics, 40 Asians, and 100 Whites). Stratified random sampling has been used to select 100 White cases from the expected 556 in 1997. Age has been used on the stratifying variable, with 20% of cases being selected from those diagnosed before age 60. Contact materials (see below) have been developed and the first batch of 330 cases have already been sent our recruitment materials.

Special Recruitment Strategies for Non-White Cases and Relatives

In our focus groups and pilot testing of the survey, we asked participants to review and rate samples of possible contact and recruiting materials. Based on these responses we concluded that a personalized and ethnically targeted approach would be an effective method for inviting participation into our study. We, therefore, approached a marketing company to help us design attractive and ethnically specific invitational brochures which will be sent to both cases and relatives. Case brochures will ask cases to participate in the study by providing us with the names of their first degree relatives. Relative brochures will ask relatives to participate in the study by completing a telephone survey. Four different case and relative brochures have been developed, one each for Black, White, Hispanic and Asian cases and relatives. Each brochure is ethnically specific in that it portrays photographs of men of a particular ethnic group. Additionally, the respective brochures specifically address each ethnic group directly (i.e "We at the **Healthy Families Project** are committed to recruiting **African American** men such as yourself." - See attached examples). These materials will be sent along with a cover letter on UCLA stationery, which will be signed by Dr. Bastani and another member of the research team (Dr. Clarence Bradford for African Americans, Dr. Mark Litwin for Whites, Dr. Nilsa Gallardo for Hispanics, and Dr. David Huang for Asians). Each letter is personalized and directly addresses the case or relative by name.

Task 3

Telephone Interviews

We have trained male and female interviewers on how to conduct the telephone surveys. The training was done by Dr. Gallardo, a licensed clinical psychologist, who has experience in conducting interviews and in interview training. Interviewers were trained in the basic techniques needed to engage an individual by telephone and obtained the needed information. The training focused on the unique challenges faced when approaching someone by telephone as opposed to in person. Special emphasis was placed on attentive listening, reflecting, maintaining a positive tone of voice, sensitivity to the needs and concerns expressed by the individual, and cultural styles. Training consisted of 12 hours of education during which basic skills and techniques were reviewed and role-plays conducted. Training addressed potential issues when contacting cases for relative information as well as contacting relatives for the survey.

Task 5

Databases

We have developed tracking databases for case and relative recruitment. These databases will allow us to track, among other things, the following:

For Case:

- case ID and name
- address and phone number
- ethnicity
- age
- age of diagnosis
- physician consent to contact case
- physician reason for not consenting
- dates contact letters sent
- case responses
- number of telephone attempts to reach cases
- case consent to contacting relative
- number of living relatives (father, brothers, sons)
- contact information for relatives

For Relatives:

- relative ID and name
- case name
- relative ethnicity
- address and phone number
- age

- knowledge of case's prostate cancer
- preferred language for survey
- dates contact letters sent
- relative written responses
- number of telephone attempts to reach relative
- consent to participate
- if not willing to participate, reasons why not

Because we will use a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system to conduct the telephone surveys on computer rather than paper and pencil, we expect high quality data. The CATI program not only allows the interviewer to input survey information directly into the computer but also allows for managing of calls, controlling quotas, monitoring call dispositions, consolidating data, and tracking interviewer productivity. Advantages of using the CATI include: reducing interviewer error in following questionnaire skip patterns (skips are made automatically by the computer); eliminating out of range responses and missing data (a valid response is required in order to proceed to the next screen); eliminating the need for coding of most data; and immediate access to response frequencies at any time-point in the project. The CATI system generates daily production statistics and detailed reports of interviews completed during the session as well as refusals, scheduled call backs, and non-working phone numbers.

(7) Key Research Accomplishments

- conducted 13 focus group with a total of 140 men
- developed, pilot tested and finalized the survey questionnaire
- translated questionnaire into Spanish
- developed cover letter and study abstract for mailings to physicians
- developed cover letter and ethnically specific brochures for cases and relatives
- translated all project documents into Spanish
- programmed questionnaire for Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)
- obtained prostate cancer cases diagnosed in 1997 and 1998
- contacted physicians of cases diagnosed between January and April 1997-98
- developed tracking databases for case and relative recruitment
- trained male and female interviewers in study objectives, content of telephone survey, basic probing techniques, cultural sensitivity and communication skills, respondent follow-up protocols and CATI operations

(8) Reportable Outcomes

N/A

(9) Conclusion

During the past year the development and finalization of recruitment documents and survey were completed. Additionally, pilot information was obtained from over 140 men on their thoughts, beliefs, and screening practices relating to prostate cancer. Overall, we found men to be fairly open to, and interested in, discussing this health issue. We do not anticipate any difficulties meeting our target recruitment numbers, particularly since our subjects will be informed that we obtained their names from their relatives. Based on experience from our previous studies, the most difficult task we anticipate is obtaining a sufficiently high response rate from cases. It remains to be seen if our efforts to incorporate culturally-specific materials and to provide our interviewers with cultural and gender-sensitive training, will be as successful as we expect.

(10) References

N/A

Award Number DAMD17-98-1-8566

APPENDICES

FIRST PHYSICIAN CONTACT LETTER

20 September 1999

Dr. FIELD(fname) FIELD(mname) FIELD(lname)
FIELD(address1)
FIELD(address2)
FIELD(city), FIELD(state) FIELD(zip)

Dear Dr. FIELD(lname):

The Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research at the UCLA Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center is conducting a research study which involves telephone interviews with first-degree relatives of prostate cancer patients. Individuals whose name were obtained from the Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program will be asked to provide the names of their first-degree relatives, who will then be contacted to request their participation in the study (see attached abstract).

Since cancer is a reportable disease, information on all cases diagnosed in California is maintained by the California Tumor Registry. The Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program, a member of the California Tumor Registry, has agreed to provide which is mandated by state law. The state registry has agreed to provide us with information necessary to contact cases. This study has received approval from UCLA's Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects.

I am writing to inform you that your patient(s) listed on the attached form is/are among those scheduled to be contacted. If you are aware of any circumstances we should be aware of before contacting the patient(s), please let me know. If we do not hear from you we will proceed to contact the patient. Also, we would appreciate it if you verified the address(es) on our form with your records and provide us with the current information if discrepancies exist. Please check the appropriate column for each patient listed and return the signed form in the enclosed envelope.

I sincerely thank you for your time and effort. If you have any questions, please contact me at 310.206.9266.

Sincerely,



Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

RB:cr
Enclosure (2)

A Study of Men with a Family History of Prostate Cancer

Principal Investigator: Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.

This study is targeting men, with a family history of prostate cancer, who are at substantially increased risk for developing the disease compared to other men of the same age without a family history, and are therefore important targets for cancer control research. However, the almost complete lack of information regarding the knowledge, attitudes, psychological distress and decision making processes around prostate cancer in this high-risk group is sure to undermine even the best intentioned intervention efforts. The proposed study attempts to correct this situation by conducting a theory-driven telephone interview study of a population-based sample of 250 each African American, Hispanic, Asian, and white first-degree relatives of prostate cancer cases.

Using a population-based cancer registry, we will obtain all prostate cancer cases diagnosed in L.A. County over a four year period. **After contacting the physician on record, we will contact the cases to identify and seek permission to contact eligible first-degree male relatives.** Using this procedure, we will obtain a sample of fathers, brothers, or sons of prostate cancer cases, 40-70 years of age, who themselves have not had prostate cancer. We will conduct Telephone Interviews with all eligible and willing relatives to obtain information on knowledge, attitudes, behaviors and psychological distress associated with risk status.

The data obtained from this study will be used to explore a number of critical research questions, including the following: **What do high risk men know about prostate cancer?** Do they understand the risk factors for this disease and their personal risk? Are they aware of and understand the current controversy regarding screening and treatment? **What is the level of psychological distress** associated with knowledge of risk status? How does the distress influence behavioral choices regarding screening and participation in clinical trials? **What are the screening rates** in this population (DRE and PSA) and **how was the decision to be screened made?** What are the **prevalent attitudes and beliefs** regarding prostate cancer, screening, and participation in clinical trials? Are there **ethnic differences** in knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, decision making and psychological distress?

What we learn from this study will be of great importance in guiding intervention development, for example, to encourage informed decision making regarding screening or to reduce psychological distress. Additionally, this information will benefit clinicians who must make daily decisions regarding whether or not to offer screening to asymptomatic men. Policy makers will also find this information useful as they grapple with the issues of setting guidelines and standards for prostate cancer screening and treatment.

PHYSICIAN REMINDER LETTER

April 19, 1999

Dr. FIELD(fname) FIELD(mname) FIELD(lname)
FIELD(address1)
FIELD(address2)
FIELD(city), FIELD(state) FIELD(zip)

Dear Dr. FIELD(lname):

Recently, we at the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research (DCPCR) at the UCLA Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center sent you a letter informing you that we have received the name(s) of your patient(s) listed on the attached sheet from the Los Angeles County Tumor Registry and were interested in contacting him/them. We are contacting the patient(s) in order to obtain the names of first-degree relatives, who will then be contacted and asked to participate in a telephone interview.

To date we have not received a response from you to our previous letter. Our experience suggests that many physicians who do not respond have no objections to their patients being contacted, but simply do not have the necessary time to respond to our inquiries.

We are anxious to contact your patient(s) and would appreciate your advising us (by telephone or by sending back the enclosed form in the postage-paid envelope) if such contact is ill-advised or if you have objections or reservations about our contacting the patient(s). We would also appreciate your verifying the address(es) on our form with your records and providing us with the current information if discrepancies exist. If we do not hear from you within two weeks we will assume that we may proceed and contact the patient(s).

Thank you for your time and effort. If you have any questions, please contact me at 310.206.9266.

Sincerely,



Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

RB:cr
Enclosure



September 14, 1999

FIELD(ptfname) FIELD(ptlname)
FIELD(paddress1)
FIELD(ptycity), FIELD(ptystate) FIELD(ptyzip)

DIVISION OF CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ROOM A2-125 CHS
BOX 956900
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-6900
(310) 825-3181 FAX (310) 206-3566

Patricia A. Ganz, M.D.
Director
(310) 206-1404

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Associate Director
(310) 206-9266

Dear Mr. FIELD(ptlname):

We need your help to fight prostate cancer. We invite you to join the UCLA Division of Cancer Prevention and Control in a research study on prostate cancer. We got your name from the Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program because you have had prostate cancer.

As you may know, close relatives of people who have had prostate cancer are more likely to get prostate cancer. We would like to talk to your close family members about what they know and how they feel about prostate cancer and its early detection, even if they themselves do not have prostate cancer.

We have a form that we would like you to fill out and return. Please take a few minutes to look at the enclosed material as you make your choice to be involved. Your participation is completely voluntary. Your choice to take part will not affect the services you receive from your doctor or the Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program.

We hope you choose to be part of this study. You can make a difference in the fight against prostate cancer. Thank you for your time and caring.

Sincerely,

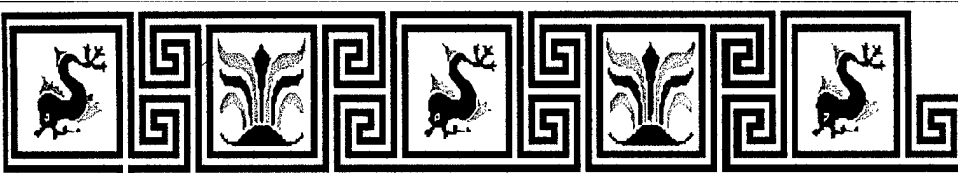
Handwritten signature of Roshan Bastani in black ink.

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.

Handwritten signature of Mark Litwin in black ink.

Mark Litwin, M.D.

FIELD(PrProject), FIELD(pethnic1), FIELD(ptyid)



If you do not speak English, please check the box and return this form in the enclosed envelope. Thank you for your time. ☐

Kung hindi ka nagsasalita ng English, paki-markahan ng check ☐ yung box at isauli itong papeles sa kasamang envelope. ☐

Nêu quý vi không nói tiếng Anh, đánh dấu vào ô và gửi đơn này trong bao thổ kèm theo. Cám ỏn thời giổ của quý vi. ☐

英語を話されない方は、四角の欄に印をつけたのち、この用紙を同封の封筒にてお送り下さい。

御協力ありがとうございました。

如果您不懂英文，請在格子內打勾，並把此表格

放回密封的信封寄回來。

영어를 못하시는분은 아래 상자를 체크하시고 포함된봉투에 넣주세요.된단히 감사합니다.

**UCLA Healthy Families Project • 650 Charles Young Dr. A2-125 CHS •
Box 956900 • Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900**

FIELD(clproject), FIELD(pethnic1), FIELD(PSEX), FIELD(PTID)

Family Information



HEALTHY FAMILIES



Prostate Cancer Prevention Project
University of California, Los Angeles

Please take a few moments to complete this form and provide us with information about your father, brothers, and/or adult sons.

YOUR FATHER:

Name

Age

Street address

City

State

Zip

(_____) _____
Telephone

Does he know you had prostate cancer?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Did you ask his permission before giving us his name?

☐ Yes

☐ No

May we contact him for this study?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If **no**, please tell us why not. _____

Which language does he prefer for an interview?

☐ English ☐ Spanish ☐ Other _____

BROTHER:

Name

Age

Street address

City

State

Zip

(_____) _____
Telephone

Does he know you had prostate cancer?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Did you ask his permission before giving us his name?

☐ Yes

☐ No

May we contact him for this study?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If **no**, please tell us why not. _____

Which language does he prefer for an interview?

☐ English ☐ Spanish ☐ Other _____

Returned by: FIELD(PTFNAME) FIELD(PTMNAME) FIELD(PTLNAME)

FIELD(prproject), FIELD(pethnic1), FIELD(PTID)

BROTHER:

Name Age

Street address

City State Zip

() _____
Telephone

Does he know you had prostate cancer? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Did you ask his permission before giving us his name? ☐ Yes ☐ No
May we contact him for this study? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please tell us why not. _____

Which language does he prefer for an interview?

☐ English ☐ Spanish ☐ Other _____

**(ADULT)
SON:**

Name Age

Street address

City State Zip

() _____
Telephone

Does he know you had prostate cancer? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Did you ask his permission before giving us his name? ☐ Yes ☐ No
May we contact him for this study? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please tell us why not. _____

Which language does he prefer for an interview?

☐ English ☐ Spanish ☐ Other _____

Returned by: FIELD(PTFNAME) FIELD(PTMNAME) FIELD(PTLNAME)

FIELD(prproject), FIELD(pethnic1), FIELD(PTID)

(ADULT)

SON:*

Name

Age

Street address

City

State

Zip

(_____) _____
Telephone

Does he know you had prostate cancer?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Did you ask his permission before giving us his name?

☐ Yes

☐ No

May we contact him for this study?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no, please tell us why not. _____

Which language does he prefer for an interview?

☐ English ☐ Spanish ☐ Other _____

(ADULT)

SON:*

Name

Age

Street address

City

State

Zip

(_____) _____
Telephone

Does he know you had prostate cancer?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Did you ask his permission before giving us his name?

☐ Yes

☐ No

May we contact him for this study?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no, please tell us why not. _____

Which language does he prefer for an interview?

☐ English ☐ Spanish ☐ Other _____

*** If you need more room to list brothers or sons, please use another sheet.**

Returned by: FIELD(PTFNAME) FIELD(PTMNAME) FIELD(PTLNAME)

FIELD(prproject), FIELD(pethnic1), FIELD(PTID)

Thank you for your time. Your participation will make a difference in the fight against prostate cancer.

Please take a few more minutes to answer the following question:

May we contact you again for a future study? ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Check this box if you do not wish to participate in this study.

Please tell us why not:

Thank You

**Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
University of California, Los Angeles
650 Charles Young Drive
A2-125 CHS, Box 956900
Los Angeles, CA 90096-6900**

Returned by: FIELD(PTFNAME) FIELD(PTMNAME) FIELD(PTLNAME)

FIELD(prproject), FIELD(pethnic1), FIELD(PTID)



DIVISION OF CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ROOM A2-125 CHS
BOX 956900
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-6900
(310) 825-3181 FAX (310) 206-3566

17 de septiembre de 1999

FIELD(ptfname) FIELD(ptlname)
FIELD(paddress1)
FIELD(ptycity), FIELD(ptystate) FIELD(ptyzip)

Patricia A. Ganz, M.D.
Director
(310) 206-1404

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Associate Director
(310) 206-9266

Estimado Sr. FIELD(ptlname):

Necesitamos su ayuda para luchar contra el cáncer de la próstata. Le invitamos a que se una al estudio del cáncer de la próstata que se esta llevando acabo en la División para la Prevención y Control del Cáncer en UCLA. Recibimos su nombre del Programa de Vigilancia de Cáncer del Condado de Los Angeles porque usted ha tenido cáncer de la próstata.

Como usted podrá saber, familiares cercanos de personas que han tenido cáncer de la próstata son mas propensos a desarrollar cáncer de la próstata. Nos gustaría hablar con sus familiares cercanos acerca de lo que saben y sienten sobre el cáncer de la próstata, aunque ellos no tengan cáncer de la próstata.

Hemos incluido un formulario que nos gustaría que llenara y regresara. Por favor tome unos minutos para ver los materiales adjunto mientras decide participar. Su participación es completamente voluntaria. Su decisión no afectara los servicios que reciba de su doctor o del Programa de Vigilancia de Cáncer del Condado de Los Angeles.

Esperamos que escoja ser parte de este estudio. Usted puede hacer una diferencia en la lucha contra el cáncer de la próstata. Gracias por su tiempo e interés.

Sinceramente,

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.

Nilsa Gallardo, Psy.D.

FIELD(PrProject), FIELD(pethnic1), FIELD(ptyid)

Información Familiar



Familias Saludables



Programa para la Prevención del Cáncer de la
Próstata

Universidad de California, Los Angeles

Por favor tome unos minutos para darnos información sobre su padre y hermano(s) e hijo(s) adultos.

SU PADRE:

Nombre _____ Edad _____
Domicilio _____
Ciudad _____ Estado _____ Zona Postal _____
() _____
Teléfono _____

¿Sabe él que usted tuvo cáncer de la próstata? ☐ Sí ☐ No
¿Le pidió permiso a él antes de darnos su nombre? ☐ Sí ☐ No
¿Podemos comunicarnos con él para este estudio? ☐ Sí ☐ No

Si no, por favor diganos por que no. _____

¿En que idioma prefiere él la entrevista?

☐ Ingles ☐ Español ☐ Otro _____

HERMANO:

Nombre _____ Edad _____
Domicilio _____
Ciudad _____ Estado _____ Zona Postal _____
() _____
Teléfono _____

¿Sabe él que usted tuvo cáncer de la próstata? ☐ Sí ☐ No
¿Le pidió permiso a él antes de darnos su nombre? ☐ Sí ☐ No
¿Podemos comunicarnos con él para este estudio? ☐ Sí ☐ No

Si no, por favor diganos por que no. _____

¿En que idioma prefiere él la entrevista?

☐ Ingles ☐ Español ☐ Otro _____

HERMANO:*

Nombre _____

Edad _____

Domicilio _____

Ciudad _____

Estado _____

Zona Postal _____

(_____) _____

Teléfono

¿Sabe él que usted tuvo cáncer de la próstata?

☐ Sí☐ No

¿Le pidió permiso a él antes de darnos su nombre?

☐ Sí☐ No

¿Podemos comunicarnos con él para este estudio?

☐ Sí☐ No

Si no, por favor díganos por que no. _____

¿En que idioma prefiere él la entrevista?

☐ Inglés ☐ Español ☐ Otro _____

**HIJO:
(ADULTO)**

Nombre _____

Edad _____

Domicilio _____

Ciudad _____

Estado _____

Zona Postal _____

(_____) _____

Teléfono

¿Sabe él que usted tuvo cáncer de la próstata?

☐ Sí☐ No

¿Le pidió permiso a él antes de darnos su nombre?

☐ Sí☐ No

¿Podemos comunicarnos con él para este estudio?

☐ Sí☐ No

Si no, por favor díganos por que no. _____

¿En que idioma prefiere él la entrevista?

☐ Inglés ☐ Español ☐ Otro _____

HIJO:
(ADULTO)

Nombre

Edad

Domicilio

Cuidad

Estado

Zona Postal

()

Teléfono

¿Sabe él que usted tuvo cáncer de la próstata?

☐

Sí

☐

No

¿Le pidió permiso a él antes de darnos su nombre?

☐

Sí

☐

No

¿Podemos comunicarnos con él para este estudio?

☐

Sí

☐

No

Si no, por favor diganos por que no.

¿En que idioma prefiere él la entrevista?

☐ Ingles

☐ Español

☐ Otro

HIJO:
(ADULTO)*

Nombre

Edad

Domicilio

Cuidad

Estado

Zona Postal

()

Teléfono

¿Sabe él que usted tuvo cáncer de la próstata?

☐

Sí

☐

No

¿Le pidió permiso a él antes de darnos su nombre?

☐

Sí

☐

No

¿Podemos comunicarnos con él para este estudio?

☐

Sí

☐

No

Si no, por favor diganos por que no.

¿En que idioma prefiere él la entrevista?

☐ Ingles

☐ Español

☐ Otro

*** Si necesita mas espacio, por favor use otra hoja o escriba detrás de estas hojas.**

Gracias por su tiempo. Su participación hará una diferencia en la batalla contra el cáncer de la próstata.

Por favor tome unos minutos más para contestar la próxima pregunta:

¿Nos podemos comunicar con usted en el futuro para otro estudio? ☐ Sí ☐ No

☐ Si no desea participar en este estudio, marque la cajita.

Por favor diganos porque no desea participar:

Gracias

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
División para la Prevención y Control del Cáncer
Jonsson Centro Comprensivo del Cáncer
Universidad de California, Los Angeles



April 6, 1999

FIELD(fname) FIELD(lname)
FIELD(address)
FIELD(city), FIELD(state) FIELD(zip)

DIVISION OF CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ROOM A2-125 CHS
BOX 956900
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-6900
(310) 825-3181 FAX (310) 206-3566

Patricia A. Ganz, M.D.
Director
(310) 206-1404

Dear Mr. FIELD(lname):

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Associate Director
(310) 206-9266

We need your help to fight prostate cancer. We invite you to join the UCLA Division of Cancer Prevention and Control in a research study on prostate cancer. Your name, address and telephone number were given to us by your (father, brother, son)(first and last name) who has had prostate cancer. He thought you might be interested in participating in this study.

As you may know, close relatives of people who have had prostate cancer are more likely to get prostate cancer. We would like to find out what you know about prostate cancer and catching it early. Your time and answers to our questions can really make a difference. You can help us develop programs and materials that can save lives and help people live longer.

We have included a form that we would like you to fill out and return. Please take a few minutes to look at the enclosed material as you make your choice to be involved. Your participation is completely voluntary, but we hope you choose to be part of this study. You can make a difference in the fight against prostate cancer.

Thank you for your time and caring.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dr. R. Bastani".

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center at UCLA

Hspc # G96-01-005-03A

Thank you...

for agreeing to participate in the
UCLA Healthy Families Research Study

Please verify the following information:

Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip Code:

Age:

Home Phone: ()

Work Phone: ()

Please take a moment to answer the following:

1. Have you ever been diagnosed with Prostate cancer? ____ Yes ____ No
If Yes, when were you diagnosed (give month and year) _____
2. Indicate the best times (in general) to reach you for the telephone interview. (For example, mornings before 9:30 am, afternoons, or evenings after 4:30 pm.)

3. In which language would you prefer the telephone interview?
____ English ____ Spanish ____ Other _____
4. Check this box ☐ if you do **NOT** want us to call you.

We look forward to talking with you soon.

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
UCLA Division of Cancer Prevention and Control Research
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
650 Charles Young Drive South
Box 956900 A2-125 CHS
Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900



DIVISION OF CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ROOM A2-125 CHS
BOX 956900
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-6900
(310) 825-3181 FAX (310) 206-3566

20 de septiembre de 1999

FIELD(fname) FIELD(mname) FIELD(lname)
FIELD(address)
FIELD(city), FIELD(state) FIELD(zip)

Patricia A. Ganz, M.D.
Director
(310) 206-1404

Estimado Sra. FIELD(lname):

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
Associate Director
(310) 206-9266

Necesitamos su ayuda para luchar contra el cáncer de la próstata. Le invitamos a que se una al estudio del cáncer de la próstata que se esta llevando acabo en la División para la Prevención y Control del Cáncer en UCLA. Recibimos su nombre, domicilio y numero de teléfono de su [HIJO, HERMANO, PAPÁ,] quien ha tenido cáncer de la próstata. El pensó que usted estaría interesado en participar en este estudio.

Como usted podrá saber, familiares cercanos de personas con historia del cáncer de la próstata son mas propensos a desarrollar cáncer de la próstata. Nos gustaría saber lo que usted sabe sobre el cáncer de la próstata y la detección temprana. Su tiempo y respuestas a nuestras preguntas pueden hacer una gran diferencia. Usted nos puede ayudar a desarrollar programas y materiales que pueden salvar vidas y ayudar a que personas tengan una vida duradera.

Hemos incluido un formulario que nos gustaría que llenara y regresara. Por favor tome unos minutos para leer la información adjunta mientras decide participar. Su participación es completamente voluntaria, pero esperamos que decida ser parte de este estudio. Usted puede hacer una diferencia en la lucha contra el cáncer de la próstata.

Gracias por su tiempo e interés.

Sinceramente,

Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
División para la Prevención y Control del Cáncer
Jonsson Centro Comprensivo del Cáncer en UCLA

Gracias...

por acceder a participar en el programa
Familias Saludables de UCLA

Por favor de verificar la siguiente información:

Nombre:

Domicilio:

Ciudad:

Estado:

Zona Postal:

Edad:

Tel.(Domicilio):

Tel. (Trabajo)

Por favor tome un momento para contestar lo siguiente:

1. ¿Ha sido alguna vez diagnosticado con cáncer la próstata? ____ Si ____ No
Si fue así, cuando fue diagnosticado (de mes y año) _____
2. Indique el mejor tiempo (en general) para comunicarnos con usted para la entrevista telefónica. (Por ejemplo, en las mañanas antes de las 9:30 am, tardes, o noches después de las 4:30 pm.)

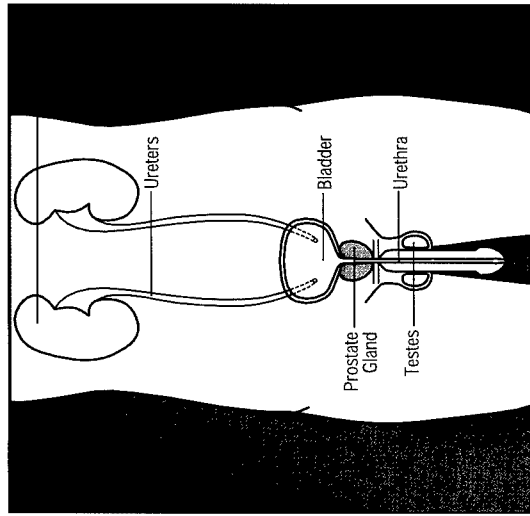
3. ¿En que idioma prefiere la entrevista telefónica?
____ Ingles ____ Español ____ Otro _____
4. Marque esta caja ☐ si NO quiere que le llamemos.

Esperamos hablar con usted pronto.

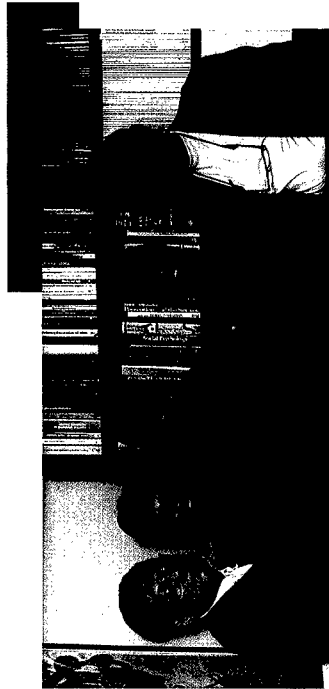
Roshan Bastani, Ph.D.
División de la Prevención y Control del Cáncer
Jonsson Centro Comprensivo del Cáncer en UCLA
650 Charles Young Drive South
Box 956900 A2-125 CHS
Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900

FIELD(PTID)

Early Detection



The prostate is a gland found only in men. It produces a thick fluid that forms part of the semen. The prostate is about the size of a walnut. It is located below the bladder. The prostate surrounds the upper part of the urethra, the tube that empties urine from the bladder.



Team conducting the Prostate Cancer Prevention Project. From left to right: Drs. David Huang, Roshan Bastani, Mark Litwin, Nilsa Gallardo, Clarence Bradford.

*You are key
to the health
of your family!*



- Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program, a member of the California Cancer Registry.
- Every cancer diagnosed in California is required by law to be reported to the California Department of Health Services, which is responsible for the registry.
- Information on individuals with cancer can only be released for research purposes to qualified researchers who have obtained approval for the study from a federally approved Committee for the Protection of Research Subjects.

UCLA

HEALTHY

PROJECT

Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center

Division of Cancer Prevention and Control

650 Charles Young Drive South

Room A2-125 CHS

Box 956900

Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900



"You are key to the health of your family"

A note to you:

You can help in the fight against prostate cancer by joining in the **Healthy Families** research study. This study aims to catch prostate cancer early and save lives.

Why am I key?

You are key because you have had prostate cancer.

The men in your family are more likely to get prostate cancer than men who have no prostate cancer in their family. The **Healthy Families Project** wants to develop new programs to help fight prostate cancer in close family members. We need your help in contacting your father, brothers and adult sons, even if they do not have prostate cancer.



What will happen to the information my family members provide?

We will use it to develop new programs to fight prostate cancer in close family members.

Do I need to participate?

No, but we hope you will for your family's health. Your participation is voluntary and all information will be confidential. There is no cost to you to participate. Your choice to take part will not affect the services you receive from your doctor or the Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program. If you do not want us to call you or your family members, just mark the box on the form that says "I do not want to participate" and return it in the enclosed envelope.

Who can I call if I have questions?

You may call us toll-free at (877) 278-8506. We will be happy to answer your questions.

"You are key to the health of your family"

What will I need to do?

All you need to do is:

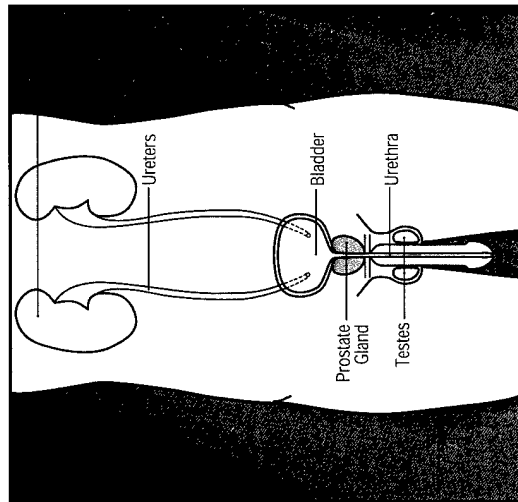
1. Fill out the attached Family Information Form.
2. Return the form in the enclosed stamped envelope.

What will my family members need to do?

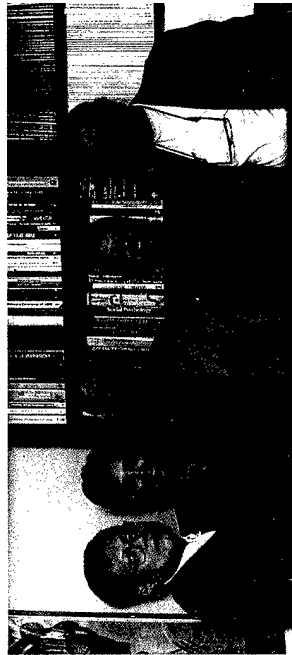
We will call your family members to ask them to participate in telephone interviews. If they agree, we will ask them about what they know and how they feel about prostate cancer and its early detection.

PROSTATE PREVENTION

Early Detection



The prostate is a gland found only in men. It produces a thick fluid that forms part of the semen. The prostate is about the size of a walnut. It is located below the bladder. The prostate surrounds the upper part of the urethra, the tube that empties urine from the bladder.



Team conducting the Prostate Cancer Prevention Project. From left to right: Drs. David Huang, Roshan Bastani, Mark Litwin, Nilsa Gallardo, Clarence Bradford.

- Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program, a member of the California Cancer Registry.
- Every cancer diagnosed in California is required by law to be reported to the California Department of Health Services, which is responsible for the registry.
- Information on individuals with cancer can only be released for research purposes to qualified researchers who have obtained approval for the study from a federally approved Committee for the Protection of Research Subjects.

Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control

650 Charles Young Drive South
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Box 956900

Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900



*You are key
to the health
of your family!*



UCLA

HEALTHY

FAMILIES

PROJECT

*"You are key to the health
of your family"*

A note to you:

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Why am I key?

You are key because you have had prostate cancer.

The men in your family are more likely to get prostate cancer than men who have no prostate cancer in their family.

The **Healthy Families** Project wants to develop new programs to help fight prostate cancer in close family members. We need your help in contacting your father, brothers and adult sons, even if they do not have prostate cancer.



What will I need to do?

All you need to do is:

1. Fill out the attached Family Information Form.
2. Return the form in the enclosed stamped envelope.

What will my family members need to do?

We will call your family members to ask them to participate in telephone interviews. If they agree, we will ask them about what they know and how they feel about prostate cancer and its early detection.

What will happen to the information my family members provide?

We will use it to develop new programs to fight prostate cancer in close family members.

Do I need to participate?

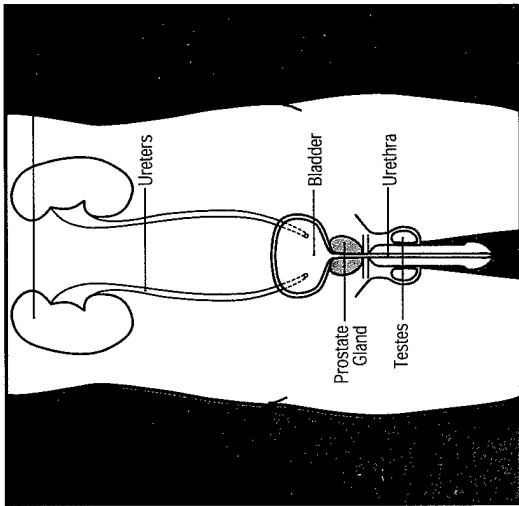
No, but we hope you will for your family's health. Your participation is voluntary and all information will be confidential. There is no cost to you to participate. Your choice to take part will not affect the services you receive from your doctor or the Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program. If you do not want us to call you or your family members, just mark the box on the form that says "I do not want to participate" and return it in the enclosed envelope.

Who can I call if I have questions?

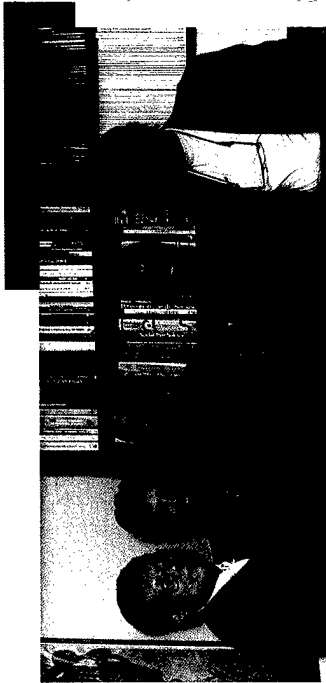
You may call us toll-free at (877) 278-8506. We will be happy to answer your questions.

*"You are key to the health
of your family"*

Early Detection



The prostate is a gland found only in men. It produces a thick fluid that forms part of the semen. The prostate is about the size of a walnut. It is located below the bladder. The prostate surrounds the upper part of the urethra, the tube that empties urine from the bladder.



Team conducting the Prostate Cancer Prevention Project. From left to right: Drs. David Huang, Roshan Bastani, Mark Litwin, Nilsa Gallardo, Clarence Bradford.

Please be aware that, since they are providing funding for this study, representatives from the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command (and, where applicable, the Food and Drug Administration) may inspect the records of the research in their duty to protect human subjects in research.

Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control
650 Charles Young Drive South
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Box 956900
Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900



*You are
key to
your health!*



UCLA

PROJECT



"You are key to your health"

A note to you:

You can help in the fight against prostate cancer by joining in the **Healthy Families** research study. This study aims to catch prostate cancer early and save lives.

Why am I key?

You are key because someone in your family has had prostate cancer.

You are key because you are at higher risk of getting prostate cancer than men who have no prostate cancer in their family. We at the **Healthy Families** Project are committed to recruiting Asian men such as yourself. This is so that we can get information on your special needs and concerns. The information you provide will be



used to develop new programs to fight prostate cancer in close family members.

What will I need to do?

All you need to do is:

Take part in a 20 minute telephone interview. We will ask you questions about what you know and how you feel about prostate cancer and its early detection.

Do I need to participate?

No, but we hope you will for your health and the health of the adult men in your family. Your participation is voluntary and all information will be confidential. There is no cost to you to participate. If you do not want to participate please mark the box on the form that says "I do not want to participate" and return it in the envelope provided. You can leave the study at any time.

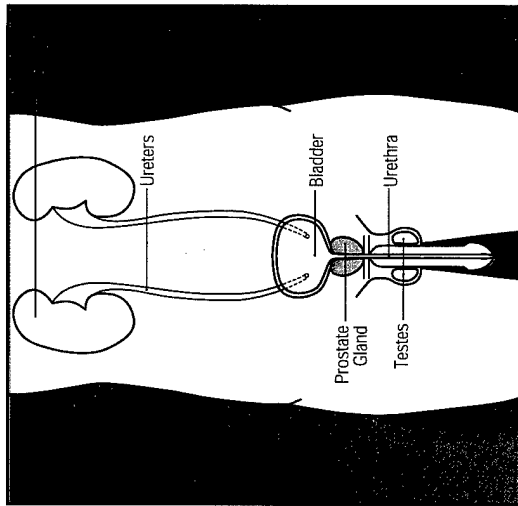
Who can I call if I have questions?

You may call us toll-free at (877) 278-8506. We will be happy to answer your questions. If you have more questions, thoughts, or concerns, you can write the Office for Protection of Research Subjects, 2107 Peter V. Ueberroth Building, Box 951694, Los Angeles, CA 90095, (310) 825-8714.

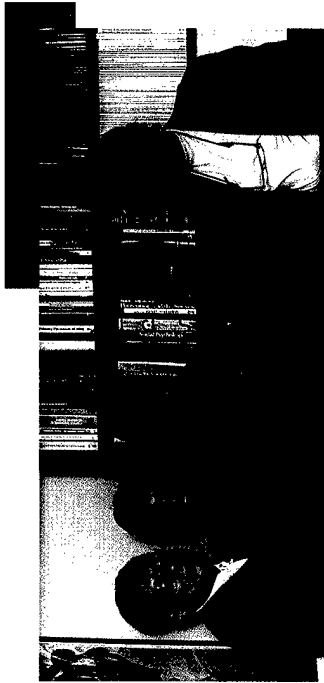
"You are key to your health"

REPRODUCTION

Early Detection



The prostate is a gland found only in men. It produces a thick fluid that forms part of the semen. The prostate is about the size of a walnut. It is located below the bladder. The prostate surrounds the upper part of the urethra, the tube that empties urine from the bladder.



Team conducting the Prostate Cancer Prevention Project. From left to right: Drs. David Huang, Roshan Bastani, Mark Litwin, Nilsa Gallardo, Clarence Bradford.



Please be aware that, since they are providing funding for this study, representatives from the U.S. Army Medical Research and Material Command (and, where applicable, the Food and Drug Administration) may inspect the records of the research in their duty to protect human subjects in research.

Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
 Division of Cancer Prevention and Control
 650 Charles Young Drive South
 Room A2-125 CHS
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 Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900



"You are key to your health"

A note to you:

You can help in the fight against prostate cancer by joining in the **Healthy Families** research study. This study aims to catch prostate cancer early and save lives.

Why am I key?

You are key because someone in your family has had prostate cancer.

You are key because you are at higher risk of getting prostate cancer than men who have no prostate cancer in their family. We at the **Healthy Families** Project are committed to recruiting Hispanic men such as yourself. This is so that we can get information on your special needs and concerns. The information you provide will be



used to develop new programs to fight prostate cancer in close family members.

What will I need to do?

All you need to do is:

Take part in a 20 minute telephone interview. We will ask you questions about what you know and how you feel about prostate cancer and its early detection.

Do I need to participate?

No, but we hope you will for your health and the health of the adult men in your family. Your participation is voluntary and all information will be confidential. There is no cost to you to participate. If you do not want to participate please mark the box on the form that says "I do not want to participate" and return it in the envelope provided. You can leave the study at any time.

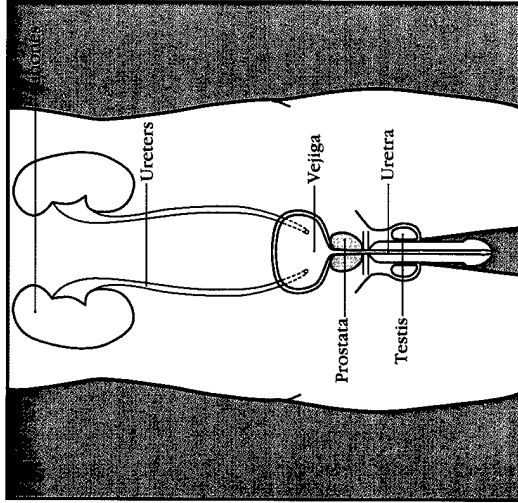
Who can I call if I have questions?

You may call us toll-free at (877) 278-8506. We will be happy to answer your questions. If you have more questions, thoughts, or concerns, you can write the Office for Protection of Research Subjects, 2107 Peter V. Ueberroth Building, Box 951694, Los Angeles, CA 90095, (310) 825-8714.

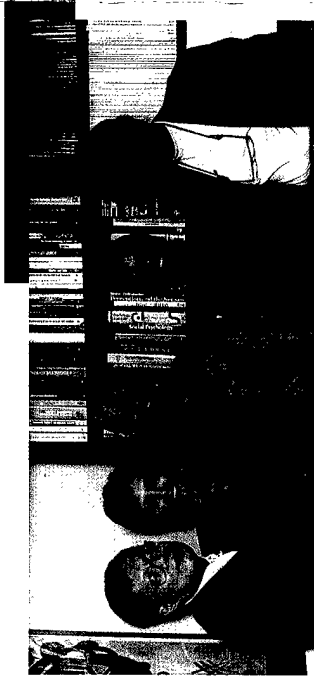
"You are key to your health"

PROSTATE PREVENTION

Detección Temprana



La próstata es una glándula que se encuentra solamente en los hombres. Ella produce un líquido espeso que forma parte del semen. La próstata es mas o menos del tamaño de una nuez. Esta localizada bajo la vejiga. La próstata rodea la parte superior de la uretra, el tubo que vacía la orina de la vejiga.



Equipo conduciendo el Programa para la Prevención del Cáncer de la Prostata. De izquierda a derecha: Drs. David Huang, Roshan Bastani, Mark Litwin, Nilsa Gallardo, Clarence Bradford.

Favor este consciente que, por que han dado fondos para este estudio, representantes del comando de investigación medico y de materiales de las fuerzas armadas de los Estados Unidos (y donde es pertinente, la Administración de Alimentos y Drogas) pueden inspeccionar los expedientes de la investigación en su obligación a proteger sujetos humanos en investigaciones.

Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center

Division of Cancer Prevention and Control

650 Charles Young Drive South

Room A2-125 CHS

Box 956900

Los Angeles, CA 90095-6900



Primer paso clave
para la salud!



"Usted es clave para su salud"

Una nota para usted:

Usted puede ayudar en la lucha contra el cáncer de la prostata uniendose al estudio de investigación Familias Saludables. Este estudio aspira detectar cáncer de la prostata temprano y así salvar vidas.

¿Por que soy yo clave?

Usted es clave porque alguien en su familia ha tenido cáncer de la prostata.

Usted es la clave porque esta en mas alto riesgo de desarrollar cáncer de la prostata que personas que no tienen cáncer de la prostata en su familia. Nosotros en el Programa de Familias Saludables estamos comprometidos a reclutar hombres hispanos como usted para obtener información en especial sobre sus necesidades y preocupaciones. La información que



usted proporcione sera usada para desarrollar nuevos programas para combatir el cáncer de la prostata en familiares cercanos.

¿Que tendré que hacer?

Lo unico que usted tiene que hacer es:

Participar en una entrevista telefónica de 20 minutos. Le haremos preguntas acerca de lo que sabe y siente sobre el cáncer de la prostata y su detección temprana.

¿Tengo que participar?

No, pero esperamos que lo haga por su salud y la de su familia. Su participación es voluntaria y toda la información sera confidencial. No hay ningun costo para participar. Si usted no quiere participar por favor marque la caja que dice "Yo no quiero participar" en el formulario y regreselo en el sobre adjunto. Usted puede dejar de participar en el estudio en cualquier momento.

¿A quien puedo llamar si tengo preguntas?

Usted puede llamarnos gratis al numero (877) 278-8506. Estaremos encantado/as de contestar sus preguntas. Si tiene mas preguntas, opiniones, o inquietudes, usted puede escribir a la Oficina de Protección a Sujetos de Investigación, 2107 Peter V. Ueberroth Building, Box 951694, Los Angeles, CA 90095, (310) 825-8714.

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INTRODUCTION/VERBAL CONSENT

NOTE FOR 1st PARAGRAPH:

***IF RID = "2" CHOOSE SON, IF RID = "4" CHOOSE BROTHER, IF RID = "6" CHOOSE FATHER.**

***INSERT PTFNAME AND PTLNAME IN SECOND BLANK**

Hello, my name is _____, and I am calling from the UCLA Healthy Families Prostate Health Project to conduct a health survey. We got your name from your **[BROTHER, FATHER, SON]** _____. Did he talk to you about this study?

1 YES → Good. Let me remind you...

0 NO → Let me explain that...

This project is being conducted by the UCLA Cancer Center. We are doing telephone interviews with close relatives of prostate cancer patients. The interview will take about 20 minutes and asks your opinion and belief about cancer, your health practices and some background information about you. Your answers will help us develop programs to educate people about early detection of prostate cancer.

We recently sent you some materials explaining the study. Did you receive it?

Let me assure you that all your answers will be confidential. All information will be used only for the purposes of this study. No information which identifies you will be released without your consent. Your participation is completely voluntary and you can stop the interview at any time.

If you would like, I can give you the telephone number for Dr. Bastani, who is conducting this project, so that you can contact her if you have any questions now or in the future.

[DR. BASTANI'S NUMBER IS: 310.206.9266; RESPONDENTS MAY CALL COLLECT]

I can also give you the Vice Chancellor's [310.825.8714] and the Human Subjects Protection Committee number [310.825.7122] at UCLA.

NOTE: FOR Q0A, IF ANSWER IS "NO" SURVEY WILL BE TERMINATED. GO TO SUMMARY SCREEN BEFORE RETURNING TO LOG SHEET. ALSO, ASSIGN CODE "7" FOR SRVSTAT1 AND CODE "7" TO SRVTERM1 IN RELATIVE TRACKING DATABASE

Q0A Would you be willing to answer some questions?

1 YES → CONTINUE

0 NO → I understand your decision. If you do have questions about prostate cancer, early detection and treatment, you can call the Cancer Information Service. Would you like their toll free number? (1-800-4-CANCER). If you change your mind about participating, please feel free to call us toll-free at 1-877-278-8506. Thank you for your time. Good bye.

Q0B Is this a good time for you?

1 YES → CONTINUE

0 NO → When may I call you again? _____

Let me assure you that there is **no** right or wrong answer. We are interested only in finding out what **you** feel and what **you** believe about cancer and other issues.

NOTE FOR Q001:

* ASK IF PLET1STA = "1" AND RAGE <> "___" OTHERWISE GO TO Q003

* IF RID = "2", CHOOSE SON; IF RID = "4" CHOOSE BROTHER; IF RID = "6" CHOOSE FATHER

* INSERT PTFNAME AND PTLNAME IN FIRST BLANK

* INSERT RAGE IN SECOND BLANK

Q001. Let me begin by verifying your age. Your [BROTHER, FATHER, SON] _____ told us that you are _____ years old. Is that correct?

1 YES (SKIP TO → Q004)

W. DK

0 NO

X. RF

NOTE FOR Q002:

* IF $Q002 \geq 40$ OR $Q002 \leq 75$, GO TO Q004

* IF $Q002 < 40$ OR $Q002 > 75$ GO TO Q003w

Q002. Would you mind verifying your age? _____ (RAGE)

FOR Q003: IF CASE DID NOT RETURN MATERIALS, OR DID NOT GIVE US THE AGE(S), PLEASE SAY, ...

NOTE FOR Q003:

* IF $Q003 \geq 40$ OR $Q003 \leq 75$, GO TO Q004

* IF $Q003 < 40$ OR $Q003 > 75$ GO TO Q003w

* IF RID = "2", CHOOSE SON; IF RID = "4" CHOOSE BROTHER; IF RID = "6" CHOOSE FATHER

* INSERT PTFNAME IN BLANK

Q003. I did not get your age from your [BROTHER, FATHER, SON]. Would you mind telling me how old you are please? _____ (RAGE)

NOTE: FOR Q003 IF PARTICIPANT IS UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER 75 YEARS OF AGE, THEY ARE NOT ABLE TO PARTICIPATE. Please say, ...]

Q003w. "I appreciate your willingness to participate at this time. Unfortunately, the telephone survey is conducted only with those who are between 40 and 75 years of age. Do you have any questions for me before we end this call? Thank you for your time. Good-bye."

NOTE: AFTER READING Q003w, INSERT '0' IN RELATIVE TRACKING VARIABLE "RELIG2" ALSO INSERT "7" IN SRVSTAT1 AND "7" IN SRVTERM1]

GO TO SUMMARY SCREEN BEFORE RETURNING TO LOG SHEET

Q004. I'd like to ask you some questions about your health.

Has a doctor ever told you that you have or had any type of cancer?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 YES | W. DK (SKIP TO → Q007) |
| 0 NO (SKIP TO → Q007) | X. RF (SKIP TO → Q007) |

NOTE: IF Q005a, or Q005b, or Q005c = '2', SUBJECT IS INELIGIBLE FOR STUDY. GO TO Q0006 AND END CALL. [MAKE NOTE IN RELATIVE TRACKING DATABASE VARIABLE RELIG2 = "2", SRVSTAT1 = "7", SRVTERM1 = "7"]

GO TO SUMMARY SHEET BEFORE RETURNING TO LOG SHEET

Q005. What type of cancer? Q005a _____, Q005b _____, Q005c _____

1. Colon (GO TO → Q007)
2. Prostate
5. Lung (GO TO → Q007)

- V. Other _____ (Q005V) (GO TO → Q007)
- W. DK (GO TO → Q007)
- X. RF (GO TO → Q007)

Q006 "I'm sorry to hear that. I appreciate your willingness to participate in this study. Unfortunately, the telephone survey is conducted only with those who have not had prostate cancer. Do you have any questions for me before we end this call? Thank you for your time. Good-bye."

NOTE: AFTER READING Q006, INSERT '2' IN RELATIVE TRACKING VARIABLE "RELIG2" ALSO INSERT "7" IN SRVSTAT1 AND "8" IN SRVTERM1]

GO TO SUMMARY SCREEN BEFORE RETURNING TO LOG SHEET

Q007. In general, would you say your health is ...

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. Excellent | 5. Poor |
| 2. Very good | W. DK |
| 3. Good | X. RF |
| 4. Fair | |

Q008. Has a doctor ever told you that you have an enlarged or swollen prostate? This is also known as benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. YES | W. DK |
| 0. NO | X RF |

Q009. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any other serious health problem?

1. YES (Specify: _____)(009s) W. DK
0. NO X RF

NOTE: FOR Q010:

* IF RID = "2", CHOOSE SON; IF RID = "4" CHOOSE BROTHER; IF RID = "6" CHOOSE FATHER

*INSERT PTFNAME IN FIRST BLANK. IF RID = "6", AFTER ASKING Q010, SKIP TO Q012.

Q010. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about other members of your family and their health.

Let's start with your [FATHER, BROTHER, SON] _____ who referred you to this study. Aside from being diagnosed with prostate cancer, has he been diagnosed with any other type of cancer?

1. YES W. DK (SKIP TO → Q011)
0. NO (SKIP TO → Q011) X RF (SKIP TO → Q011)

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q010a1) _____ (Q010b1) _____
(Q010a2) _____ (Q010b2) _____

1. Colon
2. Prostate
3. Breast
5. Lung

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q011. Has your father been diagnosed with cancer? _____

- 1 YES W. DK (SKIP TO → Q012)
0. NO (SKIP TO → Q012) X RF (SKIP TO → Q012)

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

Is your father...(1) related to you by "blood"
OR (2) your stepfather?

(Q011a1) _____ (Q011b1) _____ (Q011c) _____
(Q011a2) _____ (Q011b2) _____

1. Colon
2. Prostate
3. Breast
5. Lung

V. Other

W. DK
X. RF

Q012. Has your mother been diagnosed with cancer? _____

1 YES
0 NO (SKIP TO → Q013)

W. DK (SKIP TO → Q013)
X RF (SKIP TO → Q013)

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

Is your mother... (1) related to you by "blood"
OR (2) your stepmother?

(Q012a1) _____ (Q012b1) _____
(Q012a2) _____ (Q012b2) _____

(Q012c) _____

1. Colon
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other

W. DK
X. RF

NOTE FOR Q013:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF BROTHER SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q013a

Q013. Have any of your **brothers** been diagnosed with cancer? _____

1. YES → How many? _____ (Q013a)
0. NO (SKIP TO → Q014)

W. DK (SKIP TO → Q014)
X. RF (SKIP TO → Q014)

BROTHER 1:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q013a1) _____ (Q013b1) _____
(Q013a2) _____ (Q013b2) _____

1. Colon
2. Prostate
3. Breast
5. Lung

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q013c. Is your brother...

- 1 related to you by "blood" (GO TO → Q013a3)
- 2 your half brother
- 3 your step brother (GO TO → Q013a3)

Q013d Is your half brother from your mother's or father's side?

1 MOTHER
2 FATHER

W DK
X RF

BROTHER 2:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q013a3) _____ (Q013b3) _____
(Q013a4) _____ (Q013b4) _____

1. Colon
2. Prostate
3. Breast
5. Lung

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q013e Is your brother...

1 related to you by "blood" (GO TO ->Q013a5)
2 your half brother
3 your step brother (GO TO ->Q013a5)

Q013f Is your half brother from your mother's or father's side?

1 MOTHER
2 FATHER

W DK
X RF

BROTHER 3:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q013a5) _____ (Q013b5) _____
(Q013a6) _____ (Q013b6) _____

1. Colon
2. Prostate
3. Breast
5. Lung

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q013g Is your brother...

1 related to you by "blood" (GO TO ->Q014)
2 your half brother

3 your step brother (GO TO →Q014)

Q013h Is your half brother from your mother's or father's side?

1 MOTHER
2 FATHER

W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q014:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF SISTER SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q014a

Q014. Have any of your sisters been diagnosed with cancer? _____

1. YES → How many? _____(Q014a)
0. NO (SKIP TO → Q015)

W. DK (SKIP TO → Q015)
X. RF (SKIP TO → Q015)

SISTER 1:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q014a1) _____ (Q014b1) _____
(Q014a2) _____ (Q014b2) _____

1. Colon
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q014c Is your sister...

- 1 related to you by "blood" (GO TO →Q014a3)
2 your half sister
3 your step sister (GO TO →Q014a3)

Q014d Is your half sister from your mother's or father's side?

1 MOTHER
2 FATHER

W DK
X RF

SISTER 2:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q014a3) _____ (Q014b3) _____
(Q014a4) _____ (Q014b4) _____

1. Colon
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q014e Is your sister...

- 1 related to you by "blood" (GO TO -->Q014a5)
- 2 your half sister
- 3 your step sister (GO TO -->Q014a5)

Q014f Is your half sister from your mother's or father's side?

- 1 MOTHER
- 2 FATHER

W DK
X RF

SISTER 3:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q014a5) _____ (Q014b5) _____
(Q014a6) _____ (Q014b6) _____

1. Colon
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q014g Is your sister...

- 1 related to you by "blood" (GO TO -->Q015)
- 2 your half sister

3 your step sister (GO TO →Q015)

Q014h Is your half sister from your mother's or father's side?

1 MOTHER
2 FATHER

W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q015:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF SON SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q015a

Q015. Have any of your sons been diagnosed with cancer? _____

1. YES → How many? _____(Q015a)
0. NO (SKIP TO → Q016)

W. DK (SKIP TO → Q016)
X. RF (SKIP TO → Q016)

SON 1:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q015a1) _____ (Q015b1) _____
(Q015a2) _____ (Q015b2) _____

1. Colon
2. Prostate
3. Breast
5. Lung

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q015c Is your son...

- 1 related to you by "blood"
2 your adopted son
3 your step son

SON 2:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q015a3) _____ (Q015b3) _____
(Q015a4) _____ (Q015b4) _____

1. Colon
2. Prostate

- 3. Breast
- 5. Lung

- V. Other
- W. DK
- X. RF

Q015d Is your son...

- 1 related to you by "blood"
- 2 your adopted son
- 3 your step son

SON 3:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q015a5) _____ (Q015b5) _____
(Q015a6) _____ (Q015b6) _____

- 1. Colon
- 2. Prostate
- 3. Breast
- 5. Lung

- V. Other
- W. DK
- X. RF

Q015e Is your son...

- 1 related to you by "blood"
- 2 your adopted son
- 3 your step son

NOTE FOR Q016:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF DAUGHTER SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q016a

Q016. Have any of your **daughters** been diagnosed with cancer? _____

- 1. YES -> How many? _____ (Q016a)
- 0. NO (SKIP TO -> Q017)

- W. DK (SKIP TO -> Q017)
- X. RF (SKIP TO -> Q017)

DAUGHTER 1:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q016a1) _____ (Q016b1) _____
(Q016a2) _____ (Q016b2) _____

1. Colon
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q016c Is your daughter...

- 1 related to you by "blood"
- 2 your adopted daughter
- 3 your step daughter

DAUGHTER 2:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q016a3) _____ (Q016b3) _____
(Q016a4) _____ (Q016b4) _____

1. Colon
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q016d Is your daughter...

- 1 related to you by "blood"
- 2 your adopted daughter
- 3 your step daughter

DAUGHTER 3:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q016a5) _____ (Q016b5) _____
(Q016a6) _____ (Q016b6) _____

1. Colon
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK

X. RF

Q016e Is your daughter...

- 1 related to you by "blood"
- 2 your adopted daughter
- 3 your step daughter

NOTE FOR Q017:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF GRANDFATHER SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q017a

Q017. Have any of your grandfathers been diagnosed with cancer? _____

- 1. YES -> How many? ____ (Q017a)
- 0. NO (SKIP TO -> Q018)

- W. DK (SKIP TO -> Q018)
- X. RF (SKIP TO -> Q018)

GRANDFATHER 1:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q017a1) _____ (Q017b1) _____
(Q017a2) _____ (Q017b2) _____

- 1. Colon
- 2. Prostate
- 3. Breast
- 5. Lung

- V. Other
- W. DK
- X. RF

Q017c. Is this your maternal or paternal grandfather?

- 1 MATERNAL
- 2 PATERNAL

GRANDFATHER 2:

What type of cancer? At what age was he diagnosed?

(Q017a3) _____ (Q017b3) _____
(Q017a4) _____ (Q017b4) _____

- 1. Colon
- 2. Prostate
- 3. Breast
- 5. Lung

- V. Other
- W. DK
- X. RF

Q017d. Is this your maternal or paternal grandfather?

- 1 MATERNAL
- 2 PATERNAL

NOTE FOR Q018:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF SISTER SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q018a

Q018. Have any of your **grandmothers** been diagnosed with cancer? _____

- 1. YES -> How many? ____ (Q018a)
- 0. NO (SKIP TO → Q019)

- W. DK (SKIP TO → Q019)
- X. RF (SKIP TO → Q019)

GRANDMOTHER 1:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q018a1) _____ (Q018b1) _____
 (Q018a2) _____ (Q018b2) _____

- 1. Colon
- 3. Breast
- 4. Cervical
- 5. Lung
- 6. Ovarian
- 7. Endometrial

- V. Other
- W. DK
- X. RF

Q018c. Is this your maternal or paternal grandmother?

- 1 MATERNAL
- 2 PATERNAL

GRANDMOTHER 2:

What type of cancer? At what age was she diagnosed?

(Q018a3) _____ (Q018b3) _____
 (Q018a4) _____ (Q018b4) _____

- 1. Colon
- 3. Breast
- 4. Cervical

5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

Q018d. Is this your maternal or paternal grandmother?

1 MATERNAL
2 PATERNAL

Q019. Is there anybody else in your family who has been diagnosed with cancer?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. YES | W. DK (SKIP TO → Q021) |
| 0. NO (SKIP TO → Q021) | X. RF (SKIP TO → Q021) |

Q020. WHO?

(Q020a1) _____ (Specify relationship)	(Q020b1) Type of cancer? _____	(Q020c1) Age at diagnosis? ____
(Q020a2) _____ (Specify relationship)	(Q020b2) Type of cancer? _____	(Q020c2) Age at diagnosis? ____
(Q020a3) _____ (Specify relationship)	(Q020b3) Type of cancer? _____	(Q020c3) Age at diagnosis? ____

1. Niece
2. Nephew
3. Aunt
4. Uncle
5. Cousin
6. Granddaughter
7. Grandson

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

1. Colon
2. Prostate
3. Breast
4. Cervical
5. Lung
6. Ovarian
7. Endometrial

V. Other
W. DK
X. RF

NOTE FOR Q021:

* IF RID = "2" CHOOSE SON; IF RID = "4" CHOOSE BROTHER; IF RID = "6" CHOOSE FATHER

* INSERT PTFNAME IN BLANK

Q021. Now thinking back to your [father/brother/son] _____ who had prostate cancer...

How would you rate his health today with respect to his prostate cancer? Would you say it is...

1. Excellent
2. Very good

- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor

W. DK
X. RF

Q022. Would you say his prostate cancer has...

- 1. Come back
- 2. Not come back
- 3. Spread to other parts of the body

W. DK
X. RF

Q023. How did you see his treatment and recovery from prostate cancer? Would you say it was...

- 1. Very hard
- 2. Somewhat hard
- 3. Not hard

W. DK
X. RF

Q024. Next, I'd like to ask about your feelings regarding prostate cancer.

How often do you think about your possibility of developing prostate cancer? Would you say ...

- 1. Very often
- 2. Once in a while
- 3. Never

W. DK
X. RF

Q025. How worried are you that you may get prostate cancer? Would you say ...

- 1. Very worried
- 2. Somewhat worried
- 3. Not worried

W. DK
X. RF

Q026. When you think about getting prostate cancer, how fearful are you? Would you say ...

- 1. Very fearful
- 2. Somewhat fearful
- 3. Not fearful

W. DK
X RF

Q027. Would you say you are very nervous, somewhat nervous, or not nervous that you may get prostate cancer?

- 1. VERY NERVOUS
- 2. SOMEWHAT NERVOUS
- 3. NOT NERVOUS

W. DK
X. RF

Q028. Do you think about getting prostate cancer more often than you would like?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q029. Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your health and some screening tests for prostate cancer.

How often do you exercise? Would you say...

- 1 Daily or more than 3 times a week
- 2 One to 3 times a week or
- 3 You do not exercise regularly

W DK
X RF

Q030. During the past 12 months, have you had a complete physical exam?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q031. One test that is done to find prostate cancer is the DRE or the "digital rectal exam". For this test a finger is inserted in the rectum to check for problems with the prostate and large bowel. Have you ever heard of a digital rectal exam?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q032. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?

1. YES W. DK (GO TO → Q034)
0. NO (GO TO → Q034) X RF (GO TO → Q034)

Q033. When was your most recent digital rectal exam? Was it ...?

- 1. Within the last 12 months W. DK
- 2. 1- 2 years X RF
- 3. 3-5 years
- 4. More than 5 years ago

Q034. In addition to the digital rectal exam, there is a special blood test used to check for prostate cancer. This blood test is called a PSA or "prostate specific antigen" test. Have your ever heard of a PSA?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q035. Has your doctor (or nurse) ever recommended that you get a PSA blood test?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q036. Has your doctor (or nurse) ever recommended that you **not** get a PSA blood test?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q037. Have you ever had a PSA blood test?

1. YES W. DK (SKIP TO → Q041)
0. NO (SKIP TO → Q041) X RF (SKIP TO → Q041)

Q038. How many PSAs have you had? Would you say ...?

1. One W. DK
2. More than one X RF

Q039. When was your most recent PSA? Was it ...?

1. Within the last 12 months W. DK
2. 1- 2 years ago X RF
3. 3-5 years ago
4. More than 5 years ago

Q040. Why did you have this PSA? Was it for a health problem or was it part of a routine screening check-up, when you did not have any problems?

1. BECAUSE OF A HEALTH PROBLEM
2. PART OF A ROUTINE SCREENING CHECK UP
3. OTHER (Specify) _____ (Q040s)
W. DK
X RF

Q041. Have you ever been to a urologist? A urologist is a doctor who treats diseases of the kidneys, bladder, testicles, and prostate.

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q042. A sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy or "procto" is when a long bendable tube with a light on the end is inserted in the rectum and into the colon to check for problems. Have you ever heard of such an exam?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q043. Have you ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

1. YES W. DK (SKIP TO → Q045)
0. NO (SKIP TO → Q045) X RF (SKIP TO → Q045)

Q044. When was your most recent sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy? Was it ...?

1. Within the last 12 months W. DK
2. 1-2 years ago X RF
3. 3-5 years ago
4. More than 5 years ago

Q045. One test that is done to find colon cancer is the take home stool blood test. A take home stool blood test is when the stool is tested for blood. For this test, you place a small amount of your stool on a card every day for

3 days. You are usually asked not to eat red meat or certain fruits and vegetables during the test. Have you ever heard of a stool blood test?

- 1. YES W. DK
- 0. NO X RF

Q046. Have you ever had a take home stool tested for blood?

- 1. YES W. DK (GO TO → Q048)
- 0. NO (GO TO → Q048) X RF (GO TO → Q048)

Q047. When was your most recent test for blood in your stool? Was it ...?

- 1. Within the last 12 months W. DK
- 2. 1-2 years ago X RF
- 3. 3-5 years ago
- 4. More than 5 years ago

Q048. Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes only. Remember that your answers are confidential.

What is the highest level in school that you have completed?

NO SCHOOL	00							
GRADE SCHOOL	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
HIGH SCHOOL	09	10	11	12				
COLLEGE	13	14	15	16				
POST COLLEGE	17	18	19	20				

W DK
X RF

Q049. Were you born in the United States?

- 1. YES (GO TO Q →Q052) W. DK
- 0. NO X. RF

Q050. In what country were you born? _____

W. DK
X. RF

Q051. How long have you lived in the U.S.? Years:(Q051yy) _____ Months:(Q051mm) _____

W. DK
X. RF

Q052. Do you consider yourself to be...?

- 1. Black/African-American
- 2. Hispanic/Latino
- 3. Asian/Asian-American
- 4. White/Caucasian

5. American Indian/Native American
 6. Pacific Islander (Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, other South Pacific Island)
 7. Mixed (Bi- or Multi-racial) specify _____(Q052s1)
- V. Other: (specify) _____(Q052s2)

NOTE: FOR Q053:
ASK IF Q052 = "7"

Q053. Which race do you identify with most? _____

W. DK X. RF

NOTE: FOR Q054:
ASK IF Q052 = "1"

Q054. Are you ...?

1. African American	4. South American
2. West Indian (includes Caribbean Islands)	5. Puerto Rican
3. Cuban	V. Other _____(Q054s)
	W. DK
	X RF

NOTE: FOR Q055:
ASK IF Q052 = "2"

Q055. Are you ...?

1. Mexican	6. Puerto Rican
2. Mexican American	7. Cuban
3. Chicana	V. Other _____(Q055s)
4. Central American	W. DK
5. South American	X RF

NOTE: FOR Q056:
ASK IF Q052 = "3"

Q056. Are you ...?

1. Chinese	6. Asian Indian
2. Japanese	7. Indonesian
3. Filipino	8. Korean
4. Vietnamese	V. Other _____(Q56s)
5. Cambodian	W. DK
	X RF

Q057. Which of the following best describes your total household income, that is, the yearly income of all family members living with you? I don't need the exact amount...just a range. And remember, your answer is confidential. Would you say approximately ...?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Less than \$10,000 | (0 - \$ 833/month) |
| 2. \$10,000 - 24,000 | (\$ 833 - \$2,000/month) |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. \$25,000 - 39,000 | (\$2,083 - \$3,250/month) |
| 4. \$40,000 - 54,000 | (\$3,333 - \$4,500/month) |
| 5. More than \$55,000 | (More than \$4,583/month) |
| W. DK | X RF |

Q058. Are you currently married or living with someone as married?

- 1. YES
- 0. NO
- X. RF

Q059. Now I'm going to read a list of things that some people think make a man more likely to get prostate cancer. For each one, please tell me whether or not you believe it can make a man more likely to get prostate cancer.

"Do you believe _____ can make a man more likely to get prostate cancer?"

Yes No Possibly DK RF

Q059a. older age 1 .. 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059b. certain things you eat 1 .. 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059c. too much stress 1 .. 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059d. having relatives with prostate cancer 1 .. 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059e. drinking alcohol 1 .. 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059f. not getting enough exercise/physical activity 1 ... 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059g. exposure to harmful chemicals or radiation at work or
in the community 1 ... 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059h. too much sex 1 ... 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059i. sitting on cold surfaces 1 ... 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q059j. lack of sex 1 .. 0 ... 2 ... W .. X

Q060. Who do you think gets prostate cancer most often?

- 1. Whites/Caucasians
- 2. Hispanics/Mexican Americans
- 3. Black/African Americans
- 4. Asian/Asian Americans

W. DK
X RF

Q061. How likely is it that you will get prostate cancer during your lifetime? Would you say ...?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely

W. DK
X RF

Q062. The next set of questions have to do with your beliefs about screening for prostate cancer with the PSA blood test.

	YES	NO	NO OPINION	DK	RF
Before we talked today, did you know that you should get a digital rectal exam every year?	1	0	2	W	X
Q063. Did you know that you should have a PSA (prostate specific antigen) blood test every year?	1	0	2	W	X
Q064. Are you fearful of getting tested?	1	0	2	W	X
Q065. Is getting a PSA blood test important to you?	1	0	2	W	X
Q066. Would it be difficult for you to pay for a PSA blood test?	1	0	2	W	X
Q067. Are you worried that screening will show you have prostate cancer?	1	0	2	W	X
Q068. Can prostate cancer be cured if found early?	1	0	2	W	X
Q069. Did you know you needed the test?	1	0	2	W	X
Q070. Do you think prostate screening may cause sexual problems?	1	0	2	W	X
Q071. Would you have a problem getting transportation to the doctor?	1	0	2	W	X
Q072. Do you think you only need to get a PSA test if your doctor recommends it?	1	0	2	W	X

Q073. Would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements.

The benefits of getting a PSA blood test are greater than any inconvenience.

1. Agree W. DK

2. Disagree X RF

Q074. You only need a prostate cancer screening test when you have symptoms.

1. Agree W. DK
2. Disagree X RF

Q075. Going through prostate screening is too much trouble for what you get out of it.

1. Agree W. DK
2. Disagree X RF

Q076. You do not have time to get tested.

1. Agree W. DK
2. Disagree X RF

Q077. How many of your friends and family do you think get checked for prostate cancer? Would you say ...?

1. Most
2. Few W. DK
3. None X RF

Q078. Do you think there is anything you can do to prevent yourself from getting prostate cancer?

1. YES
0. NO W. DK
2. MAYBE X RF

Q079. Have you ever discussed your personal risk for getting prostate cancer with any friends or relatives?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q080. Have you ever discussed your personal risk for getting prostate cancer with your doctor?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q081. I'd like to ask you some questions about your insurance.

Do you have Medicare?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q082. Do you have Medicaid/Medical?

1. YES W. DK
0. NO X RF

Q083. Do you have any other health insurance?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. YES | W. DK (GO TO → Q085) |
| 0. NO (GO TO → (Q085) | X RF (GO TO → Q085) |

Q084 Is it ...?

- | | 1 | 0 | W | X |
|--|-----|----|----|----|
| Q084a. An HMO with its own staff physicians and clinics
(like Kaiser, FHP, or Maxicare) | YES | NO | DK | RF |
| Q084b. A plan that lists physicians in private practice that you can
use (like Prudential, Health Net, California Care, Care America) | YES | NO | DK | RF |
| Q084c. Private insurance that will pay for any doctor you choose
(like Blue Cross, Aetna, Travellers, or Mutual of Omaha) | YES | NO | DK | RF |
| Q084d. Other (Specify) _____ | YES | NO | DK | RF |

NOTE: FOR Q085:

IF Q081, Q082, OR Q083 = '1', ASK Q085, OTHERWISE GO TO Q086

Q085. Does your health insurance cover the cost of a PSA blood test?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. YES | W. DK |
| 0. NO | X RF |

Q086. A routine prostate cancer screening is for check-up purposes only, when no symptoms are present. Now, think about somebody like yourself who has a close relative with prostate cancer.

At what age should he have his first PSA? Would you say at age ...?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. 30 | |
| 2. 40 | |
| 3. 50 | W. DK |
| 4. 60 | X RF |

Q087. How often should a man such as yourself have a PSA test? Would you say ...?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. Every 6 months | |
| 2. Every year | |
| 3. Every 2-3 years | W. DK |
| 4. Every 3-5 years | X RF |
| 5. Every 5-10 years | |

NOTE FOR Q088 & Q089:

* IF RID = "2", CHOOSE SON; IF RID = "4" CHOOSE BROTHER; IF RID = "6" CHOOSE FATHER
33% OF SUBJECTS WILL RANDOMLY BE ASSIGNED TO RECEIVE SNR1; 33% OF SUBJECTS WILL BE
RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO RECEIVE SNR2; 33% OF SUBJECTS WILL BE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO
RECEIVE SNR3. SNR3 WILL RECEIVE NO TEXT AND NO QUESTIONS Q088 AND Q089. SNR3 SUBJECTS
WILL GO AUTOMATICALLY FROM Q087 TO Q092

Q088. (SNR1) SCENARIO ONE: A scenario for a random 33% of the sample will read as follows:

"Earlier, I described the PSA blood test. Now, as you may know, prostate cancer is the second leading cause of death from cancer in men. Having a **BROTHER, FATHER, SON** with prostate cancer increases your risk of getting prostate cancer. Doctors agree that early detection of prostate cancer is important. But doctors disagree about the widespread use of the PSA blood test as a screening test.

Some doctors feel that the PSA blood test is not very accurate. Suppose a man has a **high PSA blood level**. This may mean that he has cancer, but it may also mean that his prostate is just swollen (known as BPH) and that he may not have cancer. Because you don't know what it is, he may have to have a biopsy to know for sure. In a biopsy, a small tissue sample is taken from the prostate for further checking.

Now, suppose a man has a **normal PSA blood level**. Most of the time a normal PSA blood level may mean that a person does not have cancer. However, men can have a normal PSA blood level and have cancer.

Currently, the PSA blood test is the only test available. That's why many doctors, as well as the American Cancer Society, highly recommend that men over 40 have an annual PSA blood test, especially if they have a family member with prostate cancer. They feel that a PSA blood test can detect prostate cancer early. And, 9 out of 10 cancers that are detected early can be cured.

Q088 (SNR2) SCENARIO TWO: A scenario for a random 33% of the sample will read as follows:

"Earlier, I described the PSA blood test. Now, as you may know, prostate cancer is the second leading cause of death from cancer in men. Having a **BROTHER, FATHER, SON** with prostate cancer increases your risk of getting prostate cancer. Doctors agree that early detection of prostate cancer is important. But doctors disagree about the widespread use of the PSA blood test as a screening test.

Currently, the PSA blood test is the only test available. That's why many doctors, as well as the American Cancer Society, highly recommend that men over 40 have an annual PSA blood test, especially if they have a family member with prostate cancer. They feel that a PSA blood test can detect prostate cancer early. And, 9 out of 10 cancers that are detected early can be cured.

Some doctors feel that the PSA blood test is not very accurate. Suppose a man has a **high PSA blood level**. This may mean that he has cancer, but it may also mean that his prostate is just swollen (known as BPH) and that he may not have cancer. Because you don't know what it is, he may have to have a biopsy to know for sure. In a biopsy, a small tissue sample is taken from the prostate for further checking.

Now, suppose a man has a **normal PSA blood level**. Most of the time a normal PSA blood level may mean that a person does not have cancer. However, men can have a normal PSA blood level and have cancer.

Q088 (SNR3) SCENARIO THREE: NO TEXT AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

Given what you have heard ...

How likely are you to ask your doctor (or nurse) about getting screened for prostate cancer?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Very likely | W. DK |
| 2. Somewhat likely | X RF |
| 3. Not likely | |

Q089. How likely are you to get a PSA blood test within the next 12 months?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Very likely | W. DK |
| 2. Somewhat likely | X RF |
| 3. Not likely | |

NOTE: Q090 AND 091 WERE DELETED DUE TO REDUNDANCY. SAME QUESTIONS AS Q088 AND Q089

CLINICAL TRIALS

Q092. As you may know, a clinical trial is a research study done by doctors to find out how best to prevent a disease or treat a disease. Some trials are done with cancer patients to test different treatments. Other trials study if things like diet, exercise, or early detection can prevent diseases in healthy people.

Have you ever participated in a clinical trial?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. YES | W. DK (GO TO → Q094) |
| 0. NO (GO TO → Q094) | X RF (GO TO → Q094) |

Q093. What kind of trial was it? Please specify: _____

W. DK	X RF
-------	------

Q094. Have you ever heard about the Prostate Cancer Prevention Trial or the Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. YES | W. DK |
| 0. NO | X RF |

Q095. The Prostate Cancer Prevention Trial (PCPT) is a study to test whether the drug *finasteride* can prevent prostate cancer. The study is free of charge. For 7 years, 18,000 men across the country will take a pill each day. Half of the men will be given the drug and half will be given a sugar pill. Men will not know if they are taking the drug or a sugar pill. At the end of 7 years, all 18,000 men will have a biopsy of their prostate gland, in which a small sample of tissue is taken.

If you were asked to participate in a trial like this, would you participate?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. YES | W. DK |
| 0. NO | X. RF |

Q096. Which of the following would be a reason for you not to participate in this trial?

	YES	NO	DK	RF
Q096a. having to take a pill daily for 7 years	1	0	W	X

Q096b. the possible side effects	1	0	W	X
Q096c. having to get a biopsy	1	0	W	X

Q097. Another clinical trial is the PLCO. This is a health study to see if a PSA blood test and a rectal exam can detect prostate cancer early. The study is free of charge and will involve 74,000 men nationwide. Half the men will receive the PSA blood test and a rectal exam once a year for 4 years and half will not receive the tests at all. All the men, whether they receive the tests or not, will have to fill out a questionnaire each year.

If you were asked to participate in a trial like this, would you participate?

1. YES	W. DK
0. NO	X RF

Q098. Which of the following would be a reason for you not to participate in the trial?

	YES	NO	DK	RF
Q098a. having to get blood test	1	0	W	X
Q098b. having to get a rectal exam	1	0	W	X
Q098c. having to fill out questionnaires	1	0	W	X

Q099. There is a new clinical trial that may be starting soon. This trial would involve 32,000 men nationwide taking specific vitamins and minerals for a minimum of 7 years and a maximum of 12 years. This trial would not require men to take medications or get a biopsy.

If you were asked to participate in a trial like this, would you participate?

1. YES	W. DK
0. NO	X RF

Q100. Which of the following would be a reason for you not to participate in the trial?

	YES	NO	DK	RF
Q100a. having to take vitamins	1	0	W	X
Q100b. the length of the trial (7-12 yrs)	1	0	W	X

Q101. There are many reasons people give for not participating in clinical trials. Please tell me if any of the following reasons apply to you.

	Yes	No	DK	RF
Q101a. Afraid of being used as a guinea pig	1	0	W	X
Q101b. Afraid you'll get cancer as a result of participating	1	0	W	X
Q101c. Fear you will become impotent	1	0	W	X

Q101d. Never thought about it 1 0 W X

Q101e. Doctor never recommended it 1 0 W X

Q101f. It is associated with homosexuality. 1 0 W X

Q101g. It is too uncomfortable or painful 1 0 W X

Q101h. Can you think of any other reasons why you would not participate? _____

Q102. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Agree	Disagree	No Opinion	DK	RF
Participating in these clinical trials will help others.	1	0	2	W	X
Q103. Participating in these clinical trials will prolong my life.	1	0	2	W	X
Q104. I may learn something that will benefit my health.	1	0	2	W	X

Q105. This concludes the survey. Before I hang up, I'd like to tell you something about prostate cancer. Earlier in the interview, I asked you about what you think makes a man more likely to get prostate cancer. We think it's important to tell everyone we talk to what is known scientifically about prostate cancer. The following things are believed by scientists to make a man more likely to get prostate cancer. A combination of them increases the risk even more.

- older age (over 55 years old)
- having relatives with prostate cancer (especially a father, brother, or son)
- having a relative diagnosed before the age of 60
- being African American

You should also know that exercise and eating a low-fat diet may decrease your risk.

Q106. Many men believe other things make a man more likely to get prostate cancer which are not true. The following things are not related to prostate cancer.

- too much stress
- too much sex
- lack of sex
- sitting on cold surfaces

Also, drinking alcohol has not been scientifically proven to cause prostate cancer.

Q107. If you would like more information about prostate cancer, early detection and treatment, you can call the Cancer Information Service. Would you like the number?

1 YES [1-800-422-6237]
0 NO

NOTE FOR Q108M:

PLEASE DISPLAY RADDRESS1, RADDRESS2, RCITY, RSTATE, RZIP, RPHONE1, RPHONE2, AND RPHONE3
FROM RELATIVE TRACKING DATABASE

!!!

Q108M I would like to verify your address so that I can send you some information. I would also like to
get another telephone number where we can reach you or leave you a message.

(REPEAT ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER ON FILE- SPECIFY NEW ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBERS
_____(Q108M MEMO FIELD). (BLANK O.K.)

ENTER Y IF ADDRESS ETC. CHANGED , = = UPPER CASE ONLY

Q109. If we do a follow-up study in the future, may we contact you again?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. YES | W. DK |
| 0. NO | X. RF |

On behalf of our project, I'd like to thank you for the time you dedicated to this survey. Good - bye.

!!!

RID:

THE INTERVIEW OF THIS RELATIVE IS OVER!

STATUS CODE OF THIS CASE'S INTERVIEW RECORD:

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW (E/S):

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED INTERVIEWER:

INTERVIEWER TO BE RECORDED:

2 OR 3 LETTER INITIALS, NO SPACE OR SYMBOL,
WILL BE CONVERTED TO UPPER CASE AUTOMATICALLY

NOTE FOR 1st PARAGRAPH:

* IF RID = '2' CHOOSE HIJO; IF RID = '4' CHOOSE HERMANO; IF RID = '6' AND PSEX = '2' CHOOSE PAPA.

* INSERT PTFNAME AND PTLNAME IN SECOND BLANK

Hola, mi nombre es _____, le estoy llamando del Programa Familias Saludables en UCLA. Estamos haciendo una encuesta de la salud. Recibimos su nombre de su **[HERMANO, PAPA, HIJO]** [FIJAR NOMBRE]. ¿Le habló el sobre este estudio?

- ☐ SI → Me da gusto. Dejeme recordarle que...
☐ NO → Dejeme explicarle que...

Este estudio esta dirigido por el Centro de Cáncer en UCLA. Estamos entrevistando a familiares cercanos de pacientes con cáncer de la próstata. La entrevista tomara aproximadamente 20 minutos y le preguntaremos sus opiniones , creencias sobre el cáncer, sus costumbres, y algunos antecedentes sobre su salud. Sus repuestas ayudaran a desarrollar programas para educar a las personas sobre la detección temprana del cáncer de la próstata.

¿Recientemente le enviamos algunos materiales explicandole el estudio, los recibió? Dejeme asegurarle que todas sus respuestas serán confidenciales. Toda información se utilizara solamente para este estudio. Ninguna información que lo identifique sera revelada sin su consentimiento. Usted puede parar la entrevista a cual quier momento.

Si usted desea y tiene alguna pregunta , le puedo dar el numero de la Doctora Bastani, quien conduce este estudio. (DR. BASTANI'S NUMBER IS: 310-206-9266; RESPONDENTS MAY CALL COLLECT).

También le puedo dar el numero de la Oficina de Protección a Sujetos de Investigación en UCLA, 2107 Peter V. Ueberroth Building, Box 951694, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1694, (310) 825-8714.

Q0A ¿Estaría dispuesto a contestar algunas preguntas?

- (1) SI -> Continue
(0) NO Entiendo su decisión. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre el cáncer de la próstata, la detección temprana, y sus tratamientos, puede llamar al Servicio de Información Sobre el Cáncer. ¿Le gustaría el numero? (1-800-422-6237 o 1-800-4-CÁNCER). Si cambia de opinión y quiere participar, por favor llamenos gratis al numero 1-877-278-8505. Gracias y adiós.

Q0B ¿Tiene tiempo ahora?

- (1) SI -> Continue
(0) NO-> ¿Cuando le puedo llamar? _____

Dejeme asegurarle que ninguna respuesta es correcta o incorrecta. Estamos interesados en saber que es lo que usted siente y cree sobre el cáncer de la próstata.

NOTE FOR Q001:

- * ASK IF PLET1STA = '1' AND RAGE <> '—' OTHERWISE GO TO Q03
- * IF RID = '2' CHOOSE HIJO; IF RID = '4' CHOOSE HERMANO; IF RID = '6' CHOOSE PAPA
- * INSERT PTFNAME AND PTLNAME IN FIRST BLANK
- * INSERT RAGE IN SECOND BLANK

Q001 Empezaremos por verificar su edad. Su [HERMANO, PAPÁ, HIJO] [FIJAR NOMBRE] nos dijo que usted tiene _____ años. ¿Esto es correcto?

1 SI (GO TO ->Q04)
0 NO

W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q002:

- * IF $Q002 \geq 40$ OR $Q002 \leq 75$, GO TO -> Q004
- * IF $Q002 < 40$ OR $Q002 > 75$, GO TO -> Q003w
- * IF RID = '2' CHOOSE HIJO; IF RID = '4' CHOOSE HERMANO; IF RID = '6' CHOOSE PAPÁ

(Q002) ¿Le molestaría si verificamos su edad? _____ (RAGE)

WW DK
XX RF

IF CASE DID NOT RETURN MATERIALS, OR DID NOT GIVE US THE AGE(S), PLEASE SAY...

NOTE FOR Q003:

- * IF $Q003 < 40$ OR $Q003 > 75$, GO TO -> Q003w
- * IF $Q003 \geq 40$ OR $Q003 \leq 75$, GO TO -> Q004

(Q003) Su [HERMANO, HIJO, PAPÁ] no me dijo su edad. ¿Le molestaría decirme cuantos anos tiene? _____ (RAGE)

WW DK
XX RF

IF PARTICIPANT IS UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER 75 YEARS OF AGE, THEY ARE NOT ABLE TO PATICIPATE. PLEASE SAY,...

(Q003w) Gracias. Agradezco su deseo de participar en este momento. Desafortunadamente, la encuesta telefónica es solamente para personas entre la edad de 40 a 75 años. ¿Tiene alguna pregunta para mi antes de terminar la llamada? Gracias por su tiempo. Adiós.

Q004 Ahora me gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas sobre su salud.

¿Alguna vez su doctor le dijo que tiene o que ha tenido algún tipo de cáncer?

1 SI

0 NO (GO TO -> Q007)

W DK (GO TO -> Q007)

X RF (GO TO -> Q007)

Q005 ¿Que tipo de cáncer?

(Q05a)____ (Q05b)____ (Q05c)____

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 PULMONES (GO TO -> Q007)

V Other -> specify _____(Q005v) (GO TO -> Q007)

W DK (GO TO -> Q007)

X RF (GO TO -> Q007)

Q006 Siento mucho oír esto. Le agradezco su deseo de participar en este estudio. Desafortunadamente, la encuesta telefónica se esta haciendo solamente con personas que no han tenido cáncer de la próstata. ¿Tiene algunas preguntas para mí antes de terminar la llamada? Gracias por su tiempo. Adiós.

Q007 En general, diría usted que su salud es...

1 excelente

2 muy buena

3 buena

4 regular

5 mala

W DK

X RF

Q008 ¿Alguna vez le ha dicho un doctor que tiene la próstata agrandada o hinchada? Esto también es conocido como hiperplasia prostático benigno (BPH).

1 SI

0 NO

W DK

X RF

Q009 ¿Alguna vez le ha dicho un doctor que tiene algún otro problema serio de salud?

1 SI -> specify _____(Q009s)

0 NO

W DK

X RF

NOTE FOR Q010:

* IF RID = '2' CHOOSE HIJO; IF RID = '4' CHOOSE HERMANO; IF RID = '6' CHOOSE PAPÁ

* INSERT PTFNAME IN FIRST BLANK

* IF RID = "6", AFTER ASKING Q010, SKIP TO Q012.

Q010 Ahora me gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas sobre su familia y la salud de ellos. Comenzaremos con su [PAPÁ, HERMANO, HIJO]_____ quien lo recomendó para este estudio. ¿Ademas de ser diagnosticado con cáncer de la próstata, ha sido el diagnosticado con algún otro tipo de cáncer?

1 SI

0 NO (GO TO → Q011)

W DK (GO TO → Q011)

X RF (GO TO → Q011)

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q010a1)_____

(Q010b1)_____

(Q010a2)_____

(Q010b2)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

5 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q011 ¿A su PAPÁ lo han diagnosticado con cáncer?_____

1 SI

0 NO (GO TO → Q012)

W DK (GO TO → Q012)

X RF (GO TO → Q012)

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

¿Su PAPÁ es...(1)su papá biológico
o (2) su padrastro?

(Q011a1)_____

(Q011b1)_____

(Q011a2)_____

(Q011b2)_____

(Q011c)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

4 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q012 ¿Ha sido su MAMÁ diagnosticada con cáncer?

1 SI
0 NO (GO TO ->Q013)

W DK (GO TO ->Q013)
X RF (GO TO ->Q013)

Que tipo de cáncer? A que edad fue diagnosticada? Su MAMÁ es...(1) su mamá biológica o (2) su madrastra

(Q012a1)____ (Q012b1)____ (W=DK X=RF)
(Q012a2)____ (Q012b2)____ (W=DK X=RF) (Q012c)____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON
3 SENO
4 CERVIZ
5 PULMONES
6 OVARIOS
7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO
W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q013:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF BROTHER SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q013a

Q013 ¿Han sido algunos de sus hermanos diagnosticados con cáncer?

1 SI -> Cuantos?____ (Q013a)
0 NO (GO TO -> Q014)

W DK (GO TO -> Q014)
X RF (GO TO -> Q014)

HERMANO 1:

¿Que tipo de cáncer? ¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q013a1)____ (Q013b1)____
(Q013a2)____ (Q013b2)____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON
2 PRÓSTATA
3 SENO
4 PULMONES

V OTHER
W DK
X RF

Q013c Su hermano es...

1 su hermano biológico (GO TO → Q013a3)

2 su medio hermano

3 su hermanastro (GO TO → Q013a3)

W DK (GO TO → Q013a3)

X RF (GO TO → Q013a3)

Q013d ¿Es su medio hermano por parte de su MAMÁ o de su PAPÁ?

1 MAMÁ

2 PAPÁ

W DK

X RF

HERMANO 2:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q013a3)_____

(Q013b3)_____

(Q013a4)_____

(Q013b4)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

5 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q013e Su hermano es ...

1 su hermano biológico (GO TO → Q013a5)

2 su medio hermano

3 su hermanastro (GO TO → Q013a5)

W DK (GO TO → Q013a5)

X RF (GO TO → Q013a5)

Q013f Es su medio hermano por parte de su MAMÁ o de su PAPÁ?

1 MAMÁ

2 PAPÁ

W DK

X RF

HERMANO 3:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q12a5)_____

(Q12b5)_____

(W=DK X=RF)

(Q12a6)_____

(Q12b6)_____

(W=DK X=RF)

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

5 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q013g Su hermano es...

1 su hermano biológico

(GO TO → Q014)

2 su medio hermano

3 su hermanastro

(GO TO → Q014)

W DK

(GO TO → Q014)

X RF

(GO TO → Q014)

Q013h ¿Es su medio hermano por parte de su MAMÁ o de su PAPÁ?

1 MAMÁ

2 PAPÁ

W DK

X RF

NOTE FOR Q014:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF SISTER SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q014.

Q014 ¿Han sido algunas de sus hermanas diagnosticadas con cáncer?_____

1 SI -> Cuantas? _____ (Q014a)

0 NO (GO TO → Q015)

W DK (GO TO → Q015)

X RF (GO TO → Q015)

HERMANA 1:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q014a1)_____

(Q014b1)_____

(Q014a2)_____

(Q014b2)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

- 1 COLON
- 3 SENO
- 4 CERVIZ
- 5 PULMONES
- 6 OVARIOS
- 7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q014c Su hermana es...

1 su hermana biológica (GO TO ->Q014a3)

2 su media hermana

3 su hermanastra (GO TO ->Q014a3)

W DK (GO TO ->Q014a3)

X RF (GO TO ->Q014a3)

Q014d ¿Es su media hermana por parte de su MAMÁ o de su PAPÁ?

1 MAMÁ

2 PAPÁ

W DK

X RF

HERMANA 2:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q014a3)_____

(Q014b3)_____

(Q014a4)_____

(Q014b4)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

- 1 COLON
- 3 SENO
- 4 CERVIZ
- 5 PULMONES
- 6 OVARIOS
- 7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q014e Su hermana es

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 su hermana biológica | (GO TO → Q014a5) |
| 2 su media hermana | |
| 3 su hermanastra | (GO TO → Q014a5) |
| W DK | (GO TO → Q014a5) |
| X RF | (GO TO → Q014a5) |

Q014f ¿Es su media hermana por parte de su MAMÁ o PAPA?

- 1 MAMÁ
- 2 PAPA

W DK
X RF

HERMANA 3:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q014a5)____
(Q014a6)____

(Q014b5)____
(Q014b6)____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

- 1 COLON
- 3 SENO
- 4 CERVIZ
- 5 PULMONES
- 6 OVARIOS
- 7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO
W DK
X RF

Q014g Su hermana es..

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 su hermana biológica | (GO TO → Q015) |
| 2 su media hermana | |
| 3 su hermanastra | (GO TO → Q015) |
| W DK | (GO TO → Q015) |
| X RF | (GO TO → Q015) |

Q014h ¿Es su media hermana por parte de su MAMÁ o de su PAPÁ?

- 1 MAMÁ
- 2 PAPÁ

W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q015:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF SON SECTIONS INDICATED IN Q015a

Q015 ¿Han sido algunos de sus hijos diagnosticados con cáncer? _____

1 SI -> Cuantos? _____ (Q015a)

0 NO (GO TO ->Q016)

W DK (GO TO ->Q016)

X RF (GO TO -> Q016)

HIJO 1:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q015a1) _____

(Q015b1) _____

(Q015a2) _____

(Q015b2) _____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

5 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q015c Es su hijo...

1 su hijo biológico

2 su hijo adoptivo

3 su hijastro

W DK

X RF

HIJO 2:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q015a3) _____

(Q015b3) _____

(Q015a4) _____

(Q015b4) _____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

5 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q015d Es su hijo...

- 1 su hijo biológico
- 2 su hijo adoptivo
- 3 su hijastro

W DK
X RF

HIJO 3:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q015a5)_____
(Q015a6)_____

(Q015b5)_____
(Q015b6)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

- 1 COLON
- 2 PRÓSTATA
- 3 SENO
- 5 PULMONES

V OTRO
W DK
X RF

Q015e Es su hijo...

- 1 su hijo biológico
- 2 su hijo adoptivo
- 3 su hijastro

W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q016:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF DAUGHTER SECTIONS INDICATED
IN Q016a

Q016 ¿Han sido algunas de sus hijas diagnosticadas con cáncer?_____

1 SI -> Cuantas?_____ (Q016a)
0 NO

(GO TO -> Q017)

W DK
X RF

(GO TO -> Q017)
(GO TO -> Q017)

HIJA 1:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q016a1)_____

(Q016b1)_____

(Q016a2)_____

(Q016b2)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

3 SENO

4 CERVIZ

5 PULMONES

6 OVARIOS

7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q016c Es su hija...

1 su hija biológica

2 su hija adoptiva

3 su hijastra

W DK

X RF

HIJA 2:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q016a3)_____

(Q016b3)_____

(Q016a4)_____

(Q016b4)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

3 SENO

4 CERVIZ

5 PULMONES

6 OVARIOS

7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q016d Es su hija...

1 su hija biológica

2 su hija adoptiva

3 su hijastra

W DK

X RF

HIJA 3:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q016a5)_____

(Q016b5)_____

(W=DK X=RF)

(Q016a6)_____

(Q016b6)_____

(W=DK X=RF)

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

3 SENO

4 CERVIZ

5 PULMONES

6 OVARIOS

7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q016e Es su hija...

1 su hija biológica

2 su hija adoptiva

3 su hijastra

W DK

X RF

NOTE FOR Q017:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF GRANDFATHER SECTIONS
INDICATED IN Q017a

Q017 ¿Han sido algunos de sus abuelos diagnosticados con cáncer?_____

1 SI ----> Cuantos? _____ (Q017a)

0 NO

(GO TO -> Q018)

W DK

(GO TO -> Q018)

X RF

(GO TO -> Q018)

ABUELO 1:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q017a1)_____

(Q017b1)_____

(Q017a2)_____

(Q017b2)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

5 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q017c ¿Es su abuelo materno o paterno?

1 MATERNO

2 PATERNO

W DK

X RF

ABUELO 2:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado?

(Q017a3)_____

(Q017b3)_____

(Q017a4)_____

(Q017b4)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

5 PULMONES

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q017d ¿Es su abuelo materno o paterno?

1 MATERNO

2 PATERNO

W DK

X RF

NOTE FOR Q018:

ONLY DISPLAY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF SISTER SECTIONS INDICATED IN
Q018a

Q018 ¿Han sido algunas de sus abuelas diagnosticadas con cáncer? _____

1 SI -> Cuantas? _____(Q018a)

0 NO (GO TO -> Q019)

W DK (GO TO -> Q019)

X RF (GO TO -> Q019)

ABUELA 1:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q018a1) _____

(Q018b1) _____

(Q018a2) _____

(Q018b2) _____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

3 SENO

4 CERVIZ

5 PULMONES

6 OVARIOS

7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q018c ¿Es su abuela materna o paterna?

1 MATERNA

2 PATERNA

W DK

X RF

ABUELA 2:

¿Que tipo de cáncer?

(Q018a3)_____

(Q018a4)_____

¿A que edad fue diagnosticada?

(Q018b3)_____

(Q018b4)_____

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

3 SENO

4 CERVIZ

5 PULMONES

6 OVARIOS

7 ENDOMETRIO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

Q018d ¿Es su abuela materna o paterna?

1 MATERNA

2 PATERNA

W DK

X RF

Q019 ¿Hay alguien más en su familia que haya tenido cáncer?_____

1 SI

0 NO

(GO TO → Q021)

W DK

X RF

(GO TO → Q021)

(GO TO → Q021)

Q 020 ¿Quien?

¿Relación?

¿Tipo de cáncer?

¿A que edad fue diagnosticado/a?

(Q021a1)_____

(Q021b1)_____

(Q021c1)_____

(Q021a2)_____

(Q021b2)_____

(Q021c2)_____

(Q021a3)_____

(Q021b3)_____

(Q021c3)_____

RELACIÓN

1 SOBRINA

2 SOBRINO

3 TÍA

4 TÍO

5 PRIMO/A

6 NIETA

7 NIETO

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

TIPO DE CÁNCER:

1 COLON

2 PRÓSTATA

3 SENO

4 CERVIZ

5 PULMONES

6 OVARIOS

7 ENDOMETRIAL

V OTRO

W DK

X RF

NOTE FOR Q021:

* IF RID = '2' CHOOSE HIJO; IF RID = '4' CHOOSE HERMANO; IF RID = '6' CHOOSE PAPÁ

* INSERT PTFNAME IN BLANK

Q021 Ahora piense en su [PAPÁ, HERMANO, HIJO]_____ que tuvo cáncer de la próstata..

¿Como calificaría su salud ahora con respecto al cáncer de la próstata? Diría que es...

1 Excelente

2 Muy buena

3 Buena

4 Regular

5 Mala

W DK

X RF

NOTE FOR Q022:

* IF RID = '2' CHOOSE HIJO; IF RID = '4' CHOOSE HERMANO; IF RID = '6' CHOOSE PAPÁ

Q022 Diría usted que el cáncer de la próstata de su [PAPÁ, HERMANO, HIJO] ha...

- 1 regresado
- 2 no ha regresado
- 3 desarrollado a otras partes del cuerpo

W DK

X RF

NOTE FOR Q023:

* IF RID = '2' CHOOSE HIJO; IF RID = '4' CHOOSE HERMANO; IF RID = '6' CHOOSE PAPÁ

Q023 Cree usted que el tratamiento y la recuperación del cáncer de la próstata de su [PAPÁ, HERMANO, HIJO] fue...

- 1 muy difícil
- 2 un poco difícil
- 3 nada difícil

W DK

X RF

Q024 Ahora me gustaría hacerle unas preguntas acerca de sus sentimientos sobre el cáncer de la próstata.

¿Con que frecuencia piensa usted en la posibilidad de desarrollar cáncer de la próstata? Diría que....

- 1 muy seguido
- 2 de vez en cuando
- 3 nunca

W DK

X RF

Q025 ¿Que tan preocupado esta de que pueda desarrollar cáncer de la próstata? Diría que...

- 1 muy preocupado
- 2 algo preocupado
- 3 nada preocupado

W DK

X RF

Q026 ¿Cuando piensa en la posibilidad de desarrollar cáncer de la próstata, que tan temeroso se pone? Diría que...

- 1 muy temeroso
- 2 algo temeroso
- 3 nada temeroso

W DK

X RF

Q027 ¿Diría que usted esta muy nervioso, algo nervioso, o nada nervioso de que pueda desarrollar cáncer de la próstata?

- 1 muy nervioso
- 2 algo nervioso
- 3 nada nervioso

W DK
X RF

Q028 ¿Piensa, mas de lo que usted desea , en que pueda desarrollar cáncer de la próstata?

- 1 SI
- 0 NO

W DK
X RF

Q029 Ahora, me gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas acerca de su salud y algunos exámenes preliminares del cáncer de la próstata

¿Con que frecuencia hace ejercicio? Diría que..

- 1 Diario o mas de tres veces a la semana
- 2 Una a tres veces a la semana
- 3 No hace ejercicio regularmente

W DK
X RF

Q030 ¿Durante los últimos 12 meses, ha tenido un examen físico completo?

- 1 SI
- 0 NO

W DK
X RF

Q031 Un examen que se hace para detectar el cáncer de la próstata es el DRE o sea examen digital del recto. Para este examen un dedo es introducido en el recto para examinar el área por algún problema con la próstata y el intestino mayor. ¿Alguna vez usted ha oído hablar de este análisis?

- 1 SI
- 0 NO

W DK
X RF

Q032 ¿Ha tenido alguna vez un examen digital del recto- DRE?

1 SI

0 NO (GO TO - Q034)

W DK (GO TO - Q034)

X RF (GO TO - Q034)

Q033 ¿Cuándo fue su examen mas reciente digital del recto?

1 en los últimos 12 meses

2 de 1 a 2 años

3 de 3 a 5 años

4 mas de 5 años

W DK

X RF

Q034 En adición al examen digital del recto, existe un análisis de sangre que se usa para detectar cáncer de la próstata. Este análisis de sangre se llama PSA o sea "antígenos específicos de la próstata". ¿Ha tenido usted alguna vez un análisis de sangre PSA?

1 SI

0 NO

W DK

X RF

Q035 ¿Le ha recomendado su doctor (o enfermera) que se haga un análisis de sangre PSA?

1 SI

0 NO

W DK

X RF

Q036 ¿Le ha recomendado su doctor (o enfermera) que no se haga un análisis de sangre PSA?

1 SI

0 NO

W DK

X RF

Q037 ¿Ha tenido usted alguna vez un análisis de sangre PSA?

1 SI

0 NO (GO TO Q041)

W DK (GO TO Q041)

X RF (GO TO Q041)

Q038 ¿Cuántos análisis PSA ha tenido? ¿Diría que?

- 1 uno
- 2 mas de uno

W DK
X RF

Q039 ¿Cuando fue su análisis de sangre PSA mas reciente? Diría que fue...

- 1 en los últimos 12 meses
- 2 de 1 o 2 anos
- 3 de 3 a 5 años
- 4 mas de 5 años

W DK
X RF

Q040 ¿Por que le hicieron el análisis PSA? Fue por algún problema de salud o como parte de un examen de rutina?

- 1 POR UN PROBLEMA DE SALUD
- 2 PARTE DE UN EXAMEN RUTINARIO

V OTHER (Specify) _____ (Q040s)
W DK
X RF

Q041 ¿Alguna vez a ido con un urólogo? Un urólogo es un doctor que se especializa en los problemas de los riñones, vesícula, testículo y próstata.

- 1 SI
- 0 NO

W DK
X RF

Q042 Una sigmoidoscopia o colonoscopia es cuando un instrumento largo y flexible con una luz terminal se introduce al recto y al colon para examinar posibles problemas. ¿Había usted oído hablar de este examen?

- 1 SI
- 0 NO

W DK
X RF

Q043 ¿Ha tenido usted alguna vez una sigmoidoscopia o una colonoscopia?

- 1 SI
- 0 NO (GO TO Q045)

W DK (GO TO Q045)
X RF (GO TO Q045)

Q044 ¿Cuándo fue su más reciente sigmoidoscopia o colonoscopia? Diría usted que fue...

- 1 en los últimos 12 meses
- 2 de 1 o 2 años
- 3 de 3 a 5 años
- 4 más de 5 años

W DK

X RF

Q045 Un análisis que se hace para detectar el cáncer del colon es el examen de excremento que detecta si hay sangre en el excremento. Para este examen usted pone un poco de su excremento en una tarjeta, todos los días por 3 días. Usualmente se le pedirá que se abstenga de comer carne roja o ciertas frutas y vegetales durante el examen. ¿Alguna vez ha oído hablar del examen de excremento que detecta sangre?

- 1 SI
- 0 NO

W DK

X RF

Q046 ¿Alguna vez se ha hecho en casa el examen de excremento que detecta sangre?

- 1 SI
- 0 NO (GO TO Q048)

W DK (GO TO Q048)

X RF (GO TO Q048)

Q047 ¿Cuándo se hizo el examen más reciente de excremento para detectar sangre? Diría que fue...

- 1 en los últimos 12 meses
- 2 de 1 o 2 años
- 3 de 3 a 5 años
- 4 más de 5 años

W DK

X RF

Q048 Ahora le voy hacer algunas preguntas solamente para propósitos de estadísticas generales. Recuerde que sus preguntas son confidenciales.

¿Cuál es el nivel de educación más alto que usted ha completado?

NINGUNA ESCUELA	00								
ESCUELA ELEMENTARÍA	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	
SECUNDARIA	09	10	11	12					
UNIVERSIDAD	13	14	15	16					
	17	18	19	20					

W DK

X RF

Q049 ¿Nació usted en los Estados Unidos?

1 SI
0 NO

(GO TO -> Q052)

W DK
X RF

Q050 ¿En que país nació? _____

W DK
X RF

Q051 ¿Cuanto tiempo tiene viviendo en los Estados Unidos?
(Q051yy)Años: _____ (Q051mm)Meses: _____

W DK
X RF

Q052 ¿Se considera Usted...?

1 Afro-Americano
2 Hispano / Latino
3 Asiático / Asiático-Americano
4 Blanco
5 Americano Indígena / Americano Nativo
6 Isleño del Pacifico
7 de dos razas o de diversas razas *specify* _____ (Q052s1)
V Other: (specify) _____ (Q052s2)

W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q053:

ASK IF Q052="7"

Q053 ¿Con cual nacionalidad se identifica mas? _____

NOTE FOR Q054:

ASK IF Q052 = "1"

Q054 Es usted...

1 Afro-Americano
2 Indio del Oeste (incluye Islas del Caribe)
3 Cubano
4 Sur Americano
5 Puertorriqueño

V OTHER _____ (Q054s)
W DK
X RF

NOTE FOR Q055:

ASK IF Q052="2"

Q055 Es Usted...

- 1 Mexicano
- 2 Mexicano Americano
- 3 Chicano
- 4 Centro Americano
- 5 Sur Americano
- 6 Puertorriqueño
- 7 Cubano

V Other (Specify) _____ (Q055s)

W DF

X RF

NOTE FOR Q056:

ASK IF Q052="3"

Q056 Es Usted...

- 1 Chino
- 2 Japones
- 3 Filipino
- 4 Vietnamita
- 5 Camboyano
- 6 Indígena Asiático
- 7 Indonesio
- 8 Coreano

V OTHER _____ (Q056s)

W DK

X RF

Q057 Cual de las siguientes cantidades mejor describe el ingreso total en su hogar, o sea el ingreso total de todas las personas viviendo con usted. No necesito una cantidad exacta, solamente un estimado. Recuerde, sus respuestas son confidenciales. Diría que aproximadamente...

- 1 Menos de \$10,000 (0-833.33/mes)
- 2 \$10,000 - 24,000(833.33 - 2000/mes)
- 3 \$25,000 - 39,000 (2083.33 - 3250/mes)
- 4 \$40,000 - 54,000(3333.33 - 4583.33/mes)
- 5 mas de \$55,000 (mas de 4,583.33/mes)

W DK

X RF

Q058 ¿Es usted casado o esta viviendo como casado?

1 SI

0 NO

W DK

X RF

Q059 Ahora le voy a leer una lista de cosas que algunas personas piensan que hacen a un hombre mas probable de desarrollar cáncer de la próstata. Para cada una de estas preguntas dígame si usted cree o no cree que hace a un hombre mas probable de desarrollar cáncer de la próstata.

“¿Cree usted que _____ hace a un hombre mas probable de desarrollar cáncer de la próstata”?

Q059a edad avanzada? _____

Q059b ciertos alimentos? _____

Q059c demasiado “estrés” ? _____

Q059d tener familiares con cáncer de la próstata? _____

Q059e beber alcohol? _____

Q059f. falta de ejercicio o actividad física del cuerpo? _____

Q059g estar expuesto a químicos o radiación en el empleo o en la comunidad? _____

Q059h tener demasiadas relaciones sexuales? _____

Q059i sentarse sobre una superficie fría? _____

Q059j ausencia de relaciones sexuales? _____

1 SI

0 NO

2 POSIBLEMENTE

W DK

X RF

Q060 ¿Quien cree usted que desarrolla cáncer de la próstata con mas frecuencia? Diría que...

1 Blancos

2 Hispanos/Latinos

3 Afro-Americanos

4 Asiáticos/Asia-Americanos

W DK

X RF

Q061 ¿Que tan probable es que usted desarrolle cáncer de la próstata durante su vida? Diría usted...

1 muy probable

2 poco probable

3 nada probable

W DK

X RF

Las siguientes preguntas son relacionadas con sus creencias acerca del análisis de sangre

PSA- Antígenos específicos de la próstata.

- Q062 ¿Antes de que habláramos hoy, sabía usted que debe de tener un examen digital del recto cada año? _____
- Q063 ¿Sabía usted que debe de hacerse un análisis de sangre PSA cada año? _____
- Q064 ¿Esta temeroso de que le hagan estos análisis? _____
- Q065 ¿Es importante para usted tener un análisis de sangre PSA? _____
- Q066 ¿Le sería a usted difícil pagar los costos de un análisis de sangre PSA? _____
- Q067 ¿Tiene temor que durante estos análisis demuestren que usted tiene cáncer de la próstata? _____
- Q068 ¿Se puede curar el cáncer de la próstata si es encontrado temprano? _____
- Q069 ¿Sabía usted que necesitaba este análisis? _____
- Q070 ¿Usted piensa que los análisis de la próstata pueden causar problemas sexuales? _____
- Q071 ¿Usted piensa que tendrá problemas en obtener transportación para ir a su cita con el doctor? _____
- Q072 ¿Cree usted que solamente necesita examinarse la sangre con un análisis de PSA nomas cuando un doctor lo recomienda? _____

1 SI
0 NO

W DK
X RF

- Q073 Diría usted que esta de acuerdo o no esta de acuerdo con las siguientes declaraciones:

Los beneficios de un examen de sangre PSA son mayores que cualquier inconveniencia.

1 esta de acuerdo
2 no esta de acuerdo

W DK
X RF

- Q074 Uno solamente necesita un análisis preventivo de la próstata cuando tiene los síntomas.

1 esta de acuerdo
2 no esta de acuerdo

W DK
X RF

- Q075 Es mucha molestia tener que examinarse para el cáncer de la próstata y poco el beneficio que se obtiene.

1 esta de acuerdo
2 no esta de acuerdo

W DK
X RF

PROSTATE CANCER FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS

Welcome and thank you all very much for your willingness to talk to us.

We, at UCLA, are developing some informational materials on prostate cancer for men ages 40-75. We are trying to get some ideas about how to best provide this important information so that people will take interest. We would like to get some ideas from you.

What I'd like to do is ask a few questions and get your responses. This should take no more than one hour. Because we would like to make sure we get everything everyone says, we'd like to tape record the meeting. All information will be confidential. We will not share it with anyone else. This is only for the purposes of not losing something that someone says. I may also take some notes as we go along. In order that we all feel comfortable talking, I would ask that everyone agree that anything shared in this room remain in the room. Your participation is completely voluntary and you do not have to respond to anything you don't want to. You may leave at any time. We would, however, like you to stay and give us your ideas. At the end of our discussion, I will give you \$25.00 for your participation.

1. Let's start with what you know about prostate cancer (or what do you think of when you think of prostate cancer)?
 - a. What do you think causes prostate cancer?
 - b. What are some of the types of tests done and how often should they be done?
 - c. Impressions about what it means to have prostate cancer.
2. Many men give a variety of reasons for not getting tested. What are some of the reasons you think men would not get tested?
 - a. Concrete barriers (i.e., money, transportation, time)
 - b. Emotional barriers (i.e., afraid, concern)
 - c. Lack of knowledge about getting tested
 - d. Lack of doctor recommendation
3. Has anyone ever suggested that you get your prostate checked?
 - a. Who?
 - b. Did you get tested?
 - c. Are you planning to?
 - d. Do you have family/friends that have had their prostate checked? Who?

4. A person who has a parent, brother, or children with prostate cancer is at greater risk of getting it themselves (first degree relatives). Knowing this, if you had a family member who had prostate cancer, would you get the recommended tests?
 - a. Why? Why not?
 - b. Would it help to know your level of risk (i.e., 2-3x greater risk)
 - c. Would you talk to your doctor about getting tested if s/he did not recommended it?
5. If you were called on the telephone and told that your name was received from one your family members, and asked to complete a brief survey on prostate cancer over the telephone, would you be willing to do so?
 - a. Why? Why not?
 - b. What could the caller do to increase the chances that you might respond to the survey?
 - c. Would it make it easier for you to talk to a male/female or no difference?
6. Have you ever heard of the term 'clinical trial'?
 - a. How would you explain it to your friends/family?
 - b. Would you participate in one? Why? Why not?
 - c. What incentives would you need to participate in a prostate clinical trial?
7. Psychological Distress
 - a. Hand out questionnaire.
 - b. Can you think of other questions that capture distress?
8. Titles for the project:
 - c. "Living Longer" project